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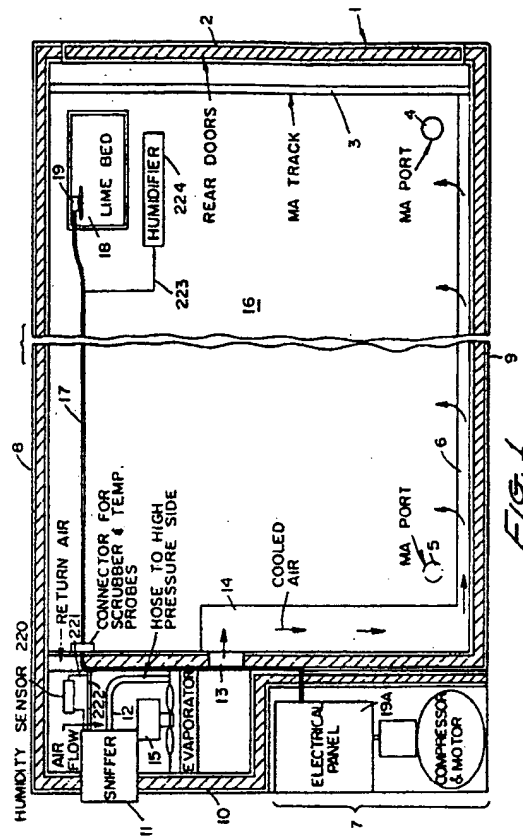
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(54) **Systems and methods for monitoring and controlling atmospheres in containers for respiring perishables.**

(57) A system 11 adapted for removable placement in security enclosure fitted into the wall of a refrigerated container 1 for respiring perishables, and for monitoring and controlling, continuously and dynamically, over a programmed, desired time, the concentration of oxygen, and the concentration of carbon dioxide, in such a container where the concentrations of these gases vary over time as the perishables respire, includes devices for sensing,

separately, the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the container, devices for establishing setpoints or desired values of oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration within the container, and for changing those setpoints, over time, depending on the nature of the perishable and other variables, and for maintaining the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide at desired setpoints for desired programmed times by admitting air into the container,

as a source of oxygen, and by scrubbing to remove carbon dioxide, as necessary.



BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to systems and methods for controlling the oxygen concentration, and the carbon dioxide concentration, and for monitoring the temperature, in shipping and storage containers for fresh fruits and vegetables and other perishables.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Methods and apparatus using gas atmospheres to preserve the quality of refrigerated perishable fruits and vegetables are known, but have not been widely used. Some systems try to make transport containers sufficiently gastight to allow respiration of perishables to lower the oxygen level, in the containers or to maintain an injected gas atmosphere in the containers. In such systems, the respiration rate of the perishables is used to lower or maintain a desired oxygen level. Carbon dioxide concentration in such containers has been controlled using hydrated lime. Undesirable gases, such as ethylene, were removed by reaction with other substances to form new, harmless substances. Other systems used nitrogen in large quantities to flush excess oxygen and carbon dioxide from containers for perishable fruits and vegetables.

These systems failed to detect instantaneous concentrations of gases such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, and failed to take account of, and correct for fortuitous events such as unpredictably high or low respiration rates in perishables, transportation or storage equipment that was less gastight than desired, or poor circulation of the atmosphere surrounding the perishables.

Some systems and methods sought to maintain desired levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide in shipping containers, but these systems required elaborate, costly modifications to the container at the time of its manufacture. Such systems required specialized piping and methods for replenishing the gaseous atmosphere within the containers. Such systems obtained replenishing gases by vaporizing onboard, stored gases, or utilized sieves, membranes or other means to separate oxygen from air.

Some of these systems used removable controllers. However, because of the required piping, or because of the resulting need for enlarged electrical storage means in the containers, such systems were costly. These systems did not permit exposure of the gas concentration-sensing equipment directly to the atmospheres within the containers of the perishables. Rather, the systems required means for pumping gaseous atmospheres

in the containers through piping to the controller. Such controllers also suffered from exposure to heat in the electrical control cabinet of the container. These systems were vulnerable to failures from any or all of their disadvantages.

All of the prior art systems, regardless of performance, required high capital costs, and imposed substantial penalties on the storage and transportation systems by increasing their weight, their size, and their energy consumption.

STATEMENT OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to systems and methods for controlling the oxygen concentration, and the carbon dioxide concentration, and for monitoring the temperature in shipping and storage containers for fresh fruits and vegetables and other perishables. These monitor-control systems include means for monitoring and controlling oxygen concentration, means for monitoring and controlling carbon dioxide concentration, and means for monitoring temperature, dynamically and continuously. These systems include means for establishing and maintaining highly precise limits or ranges for each of these variables. These systems and methods operate over substantial time periods, continuously and precisely. Such time periods may be 60 to 100 or 150 days, or even longer.

These systems can readily be retrofitted to virtually any container that is equipped to receive and maintain a modified gaseous atmosphere. Preferred embodiments of this system are low in cost and occupy no cargo space whatever. Nor do such embodiments project substantially beyond the exterior wall surfaces of such containers. Such preferred embodiments weigh less than 10 pounds and consume no more electricity than is needed to illuminate a 25-watt incandescent light bulb. Preferred embodiments are connected to, but isolated from the electrical systems in refrigerated containers, minimizing their exposure to heat and to electromagnetic energy and such electrical systems.

Preferred embodiments of the systems and methods of this invention utilize the refrigerated air stream in shipping and storage containers to sense the oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in the container. In these embodiments, the refrigerated air stream contacts sensor means which permit the two gases, oxygen and carbon dioxide, to contact directly the sensors for oxygen and carbon dioxide, as by diffusion. In preferred embodiments, the temperature of the gases is also sensed in this way.

The sensors are connected to controlling means which are programmed to maintain desired concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide, and in some embodiments, other gases, depending

upon such variables as the nature of the perishable material in the container. If the oxygen concentration is above or below a desired level, or the carbon dioxide concentration has become too high, the controller activates means for adjusting the concentrations of these gases to bring them to desired, programmed levels.

In preferred embodiments, the monitoring and controlling means include means for sensing the concentrations of each of the gases, oxygen and carbon dioxide, means for opening and closing valve means to admit fresh air, as a source of oxygen, into such containers, and to expel from such containers gases low in oxygen concentration and high in carbon dioxide concentration, and means for circulating the gas mixtures within these containers through means for removing carbon dioxide from these mixtures.

In preferred embodiments, these systems and methods include several parts. The first part is an enclosure means, preferably positioned to provide access to the refrigerated air stream inside the container, and to provide access from the exterior of the container. The most preferred location is the fan access panel. This panel includes a removable cover that provides access to the fan motor or motors that circulate refrigerated gases within the container. The enclosure means provides security for the controller, and includes means for introducing high pressure and low pressure air to the controller, means for attachment of electrical conductors, means for positioning the controller means in the container, and means for sealing the enclosure means with a device such as a customs seal.

The second part of the system is the monitoring and controlling means. In preferred embodiments, this device can be placed in, and removed from the security enclosure. In use, the controller is inserted in the security enclosure before a desired storage or shipment of perishables begins, and is removed at the end of the storage or shipment. The controller is, in preferred embodiments, an electromechanical device with memory means that can receive instructions and deliver data and commands, preferably by a signal that can be infrared, electronic or any other appropriate signal.

The system includes means for storing input data such as desired oxygen concentration and carbon dioxide concentration, means for storing gas concentrations and other data generated during storage or shipment, such as oxygen concentration and carbon dioxide concentration, means for comparing such data with desired concentrations of these gases and other desired setpoints, and means for outputting all such data from the system for display or storage.

In preferred embodiments, valve means in the monitoring and controlling means opens, when the

oxygen concentration falls below the desired level, to permit interchange of atmospheric air with gases in the container so that the oxygen concentration in the container can be raised to a desired level.

Where the carbon dioxide concentration rises above a desired level, means for removing excess carbon dioxide in the container atmosphere is activated to scrub or otherwise remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The monitoring and controlling means can also include sensors for ethylene or other gases, and sensors for humidity, together with means for controlling the concentrations of these other gases, humidity or both.

A third part of the preferred embodiments of the monitoring and controlling systems of the invention are means for delivering electricity to the monitoring and controlling means from the refrigeration unit or other power sources in the container itself to the security enclosure and to a removable monitoring and controlling means within the enclosure. Such means also detects defrost cycles in the refrigeration system of the containers. Such detection is important because defrost cycles cause cessation of atmosphere flow inside the container. Other cabling provides power and desired electrical signals to the carbon dioxide scrubbing or other removal means. Additional cabling and serial bus connections monitor and record temperatures wherever temperature sensors are installed in the container or in the perishables carried in the container.

Advantageously, the monitoring and controlling systems of this invention provide the capacity to change temperatures within the container during storage or shipment, to change concentrations of gases such as oxygen and carbon dioxide during storage or shipment to lengthen the useful life of the perishables, and to hasten or retard maturity of the perishables during storage or shipment. These systems also monitor and record temperatures for documenting and controlling certain kinds of pests. These systems also provide the capacity to transmit and receive data from a plurality of containers and to change, as and when desired, the desired concentrations of oxygen, carbon dioxide and other gases during shipment or storage.

These monitor-control systems (MCS), in preferred embodiments, are linked to remote communications systems (RCS) and shipment planning and reporting systems (SPRS).

In preferred embodiments, the monitor-control systems are installed in shipping or storage containers for perishables. These systems are adapted to monitor, separately, the concentration of oxygen and carbon dioxide within the container. These systems also monitor temperature. The data so monitored is periodically saved in memory, preferably non-volatile, battery-supported, random ac-

cess memory (RAM) within the system. This monitored data is also capable of transfer to an RCS at the completion of, or during shipment and storage of perishables.

The MCS is adapted to use this stored data in controlling, separately, the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide within the container. In preferred embodiments, the MCS controls inlet means to carbon dioxide scrubber means, and external air inlet means to the container, to vary the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide, as desired and as necessary, to establish and maintain a desired shipping or storage environment for the preservation of perishables within the container.

In preferred embodiments, the monitor-control systems include a microprocessor, random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), real-time clock means, input/output communications ports, light-emitting diodes (LED's), preferably of two or more different colors, means for reading and recording carbon dioxide concentrations and oxygen concentrations separately, means for sensing, recording, and displaying temperature, means for sensing and recording the temperature of the carbon dioxide-sensing means, means for checking the availability and voltage level of battery-powered backup, means for monitoring defrosting, means for turning on and off the controls for oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration sensors, means for operating the oxygen intake valve controls, and means for controlling the carbon dioxide scrubber means.

The monitor-control systems also include means for diagnosing certain problems in the systems, means for communicating with the RCS and the SPRS, and means for establishing a carbon dioxide concentration setpoint and an oxygen concentration setpoint. Above or below these setpoints, or some range of values above and/or below these setpoints, the systems operate to reduce or increase the concentration of these gases, separately, as needed. The systems also provide means for changing, dynamically, the desired setpoints for the carbon dioxide concentration, and the oxygen concentration, depending upon changes and variations in the environments inside and outside the container, the time elapsed for storage or shipment in the container, and other factors.

The monitor-control systems include means for initializing or powering-up the system, and for diagnostically testing and reporting on components of the systems. In preferred embodiments, these means include random access memory, read-only memory, real-time clock, a power supply with battery backup, power status monitoring circuitry, valve position sensor and oxygen, carbon dioxide and temperature sensors. They may also include components for automatic self-calibration.

During initialization and operation, the status of the system is indicated by LED's visible to an observer. For example, continuous illumination of a colored LED, such as a green LED, may indicate that no errors are detected, and the system is operating normally, in accordance with input programming. Continuous LED flashing may indicate that no error is detected, but the system has not been programmed, i.e., that setpoints for carbon dioxide concentration and oxygen concentration have not been programmed into the container. Intermittent flashing of an LED of a different color such as red may indicate that an error is detected, and that there is low internal or external power, or, through continuous illumination, that power is on, but an error has been detected.

After all initialization diagnostics have been completed, setpoints and deadband values for both oxygen concentration and carbon dioxide concentration can be programmed into the system. In the absence of setpoint and deadband data from an RCS or SPRS, the MCS uses default setpoint and deadband data values. Thereafter, the system monitors and controls oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in accordance with these setpoint and deadband values. If errors are detected during the diagnostic testing, the system is adapted to control oxygen concentration and carbon dioxide concentration as well as practicable under the existing error conditions. Thus, the system continues to perform even when partially malfunctioning.

The monitoring function of the system takes place over a desired, programmed time. Under normal operating conditions, the oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide concentration and temperature are detected continuously, e.g., once every minute. The detected data is then averaged over a desired time interval, and used to control the oxygen concentration and carbon dioxide concentration controlling systems. Power, battery condition, defrost and time status are also monitored and taken into account in controlling the oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations. If external power fails, frequency of sensor readings and control of oxygen and carbon dioxide is reduced to conserve battery power.

In preferred embodiments, detected data is periodically logged. The system can be programmed to vary the time periods between loggings.

Continuously, the systems undergo self-testing to determine if any sensor is malfunctioning. A sensor may be malfunctioning if its readings are wholly erroneous, or if they deviate substantially from expected or previous values. Further, the oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration sensors may be tested periodically by an infusion of air from outside the container. If the carbon dioxide concentration detected, the oxygen concentration de-

tected, or both, is not within an expected range of values, the system recognizes that one or more sensors needs recalibrating or is malfunctioning.

In the event of power failure or other malfunctioning, the system maintains the oxygen inlet means and carbon dioxide scrubber means at specified, programmable levels throughout the remainder of the shipment or storage period.

The monitor-control systems also monitor external power and battery power. If external power fails, the monitor-control system reduces the activity of the oxygen and carbon dioxide sensors, or directs the oxygen inlet system and carbon dioxide scrubbing system to follow a specific pattern unrelated to detected oxygen concentration or carbon dioxide concentration. Alternatively, the carbon dioxide and oxygen concentration sensors and the temperature sensor may have their duty cycles reduced to conserve battery power.

The system includes means for maintaining in memory (ROM) unique identifier data and calibration data for each sensor in the systems. Calibration tables in memory means in the systems can be used to provide information which facilitates the correction of gas concentration readings for differing temperature conditions and the effects of other gases such as oxygen.

The monitor-control system also controls the inflow of oxygen and the scrubbing of carbon dioxide from the gas mixture within the container. The oxygen inlet to the container and the carbon dioxide scrubbing system within the container are preferably updated frequently, e.g., once per minute, in accordance with the estimated, programmed, desired values for oxygen concentration and carbon dioxide concentration and in accordance with the setpoint and deadband values for each of these concentrations. Thus, the concentrations of these gases can be maintained within desired deadband limits around a programmed setpoint.

The external air inlet valve to the container housing the system is preferably under control of a drive motor. By controlling the drive motor with a microprocessor, the oxygen intake and carbon dioxide exhaust can be adjusted through a continuum of positions from fully opened to fully closed, thus allowing gas flows to be adjusted to an equilibrium point according to the rate of oxygen consumption and carbon dioxide generation within the container. The valve means is adjusted according to calculations based on current sensor readings, historical sensor readings, a valve-position-against-oxygen-concentration curve table in memory means, and the programmed setpoints for oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations.

Preferably, carbon dioxide scrubbing is effected by turning on or off a fan that circulates the gases within the container through the scrubber. In

preferred embodiments, the fan is connected to, and controlled by the monitor-control system. The fan is controlled in accordance with calculations based on current sensor readings, historical sensor readings, a valve-position-against-carbon dioxide-concentration curve table in memory means, and the programmed setpoints for oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations.

The system is adapted to input setpoint and deadband values for carbon dioxide concentration and oxygen concentration as constants for an entire period, or to vary these values according to time or conditions. Thus, these values can be programmed to vary or change over time according to such factors as external power status, container temperature, the onset or end of a defrost cycle within the system, and the elapsed time from the beginning of storage or shipment. Whether the setpoint and deadband values remain constant or vary, and regardless of what conditions dictate changing these values, they can be programmed for a specific container for a specific period of time, or a specific shipping task, as desired.

The monitor-control unit also records and maintains logs, at programmed intervals, of the oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide concentration, temperature, power failure, timing and length of defrost cycles, and changing of setpoints and other events that occur while perishables are shipped or stored. Each of these values is separately logged. Additional means are provided for logging shipment information, such as the nature of the perishables, the estimated time of shipment, the date shipment begins, the source of a shipment, its destination, its route, the shipper, billing information, and the like. The logging means periodically provides average, minimum and maximum oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations and temperature detected over time.

In preferred embodiments, the monitor-control system includes a microcomputer system comprising a microprocessor with associated random access memory, read only memory, control logic, power supply means, gas concentration sensing means, and communication ports for data exchange and expansion of the system's monitoring and control capabilities. In preferred embodiments, the microcomputer system and power supply reside on a single board means. The sensors and associated electronics reside on second board means. The LED's used as status indicators reside on a third board means. See Fig. 37.

The microcomputer system includes, in preferred embodiments, a single-chip microprocessor, RAM for program and data storage, EPROM for firmware storage, a real-time clock, peripheral drivers for control of various devices in the system, and serial line drivers and receivers for commu-

nications, power supply means such as means for power conversion, battery backup means with monitoring and recharging capabilities, and power switching means for components that do not require power at all times, gas concentration sensing means, and analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters to convert data to or from binary form for the microprocessor.

The real-time clock performs all time-keeping functions of the system. This chip monitors time of day and date information, includes an alarm function, and clocks the microprocessor. It also provides system watchdog and control functions.

The clock utilizes a crystal to provide an accurate time base. The clock communicates with the microprocessor via serial bus using prescribed signals. The clock furnishes the microprocessor with data such as seconds, minutes, hours, date, week, month and year, and with the phase zero clock.

The clock supplies a signal to the microprocessor based on a number of events relating to timing or communications monitoring. One event is an alarm. When set, if the alarm time registers match the time data registers, a signal is asserted. Another event is an interval timer. The interval timer can generate pulses over a wide range of frequencies. Yet another event is a signal from the communications monitoring input.

The clock has a monitoring input and a power control output. The power control output is the power supply ON/OFF switch POWER. The microprocessor can monitor the presence of AC power, and direct the clock to interrupt power to the systems by turning off power to the microprocessor, ROM, and sensor board. Thereafter, an interrupt signal internal to the clock causes the clock to supply power to the systems again.

An interrupt can be generated from two sources. The first is the alarm function. If an alarm function occurs during power interruption, the clock again directs power into the systems. The second source is a transition at the serial communications port. If a transition is detected at this port, the clock again turns on the microprocessor, ROM and sensor board power. After power has resumed, the microprocessor resets and runs again.

There are two systems of AC power. The first system has a distribution transformer output winding connected to ground. The other system is connected to ground via the negative output of a full wave bridge rectifier. The power supply, in preferred embodiments, is adapted to include both power systems, by means of a jumper. See Figs. 38, 39 and 41.

In preferred embodiments, the power supply rectifier operates in half-wave mode and includes a 24 VAC minus jumper to ground for certain operating environments. In other environments, the power

supply rectifier is adapted to operate with a negative DC bridge output terminal grounded and employs full-wave rectification.

In preferred embodiments, the power supply is also protected by means of semiconductor devices from peak AC line input transient surges of up to plus or minus 350 volts. Such protection is divided into three stages. The first stage has a 0.5 Ohm resistor in series with the AC line and a metal oxide varistor shunting the line. Following the rectifier, a Zener diode surge protector is the second stage. The third stage includes a series of 0.5 Ohm resistors, a shunt transistor, and a parallel 5600 micro-Farad capacitor.

The VCC and -V switching regulator output voltages are under microprocessor control by means of a P-channel FET transistor and a bipolar NPN transistor. The VCC output is adapted to supply current to a maximum of 2.5 amperes.

A positive logic level on the POWER input to the base of Q6 causes Q6 to conduct, turning on Q8. A Zener diode prevents the gate-to-source voltage of Q8 from being exceeded. Resistor R17 provides current limiting. Resistor 16 serves as a pull-up for the collector of Q6.

Both +5.1 and -8 volts are derived from an L4960 switching regulator ICU1. The L4960 regulator acts as a switch that periodically connects output 7 to input pin 1 for a time that is a function of the unregulated input voltage and the required load current. The voltage waveform at the output pin is a rectangular pulse with a height proportional to the unregulated DC input voltage and a width maintained by feedback control, necessary to produce an average voltage of 5.1 volts at the output of the L-C filter, T1.

The -8 volts (-V) is derived from a closely-coupled winding on the main filter choke. A peak rectifier, D9, conducts on the negative voltage excursions, thus charging the output storage capacitor, C31.

A V-BACK system is included to supply backup power to certain critical digital functions when most of the systems are without power. The V-BACK regulator circuit is a two-transistor series pass configuration. Transistor Q5 acts as an error amplifier comparing the Zener diode voltage with the emitter voltage of transistor Q4. The amplified difference voltage drives the base of Q4 to close the feedback loop. Resistor 37 in the collector of Q4 is used to provide current limiting. As the current into the load rises, the voltage across resistor 37 increases and eventually cuts off Q4. D14 is used to prevent positive voltage excursions on VCC from feeding into the V-BACK regulator. D10 prevents the V-BACK regulator from going lower in voltage than VCC while VCC is on. This prevents potential "latchup" in the CMOS integrated circuits

that are fed by both V-BACK and VCC. High Beta transistors and a low current Zener reference diode are provided to reduce battery drain.

The battery charger circuit is a constant current generator with a voltage compliance of 14.5 volts. The nominal charging current is about 60 milliamps at 25°C and 24 volts AC line input. The charging current decreases at high line or high temperature.

The charging current is established by the voltage drop across resistor R24, plus the voltage drop across resistor R23. When these two voltage drops equal VBE of Q7, the loop is satisfied, and the charging current flows through Q3, resistor 24 and D15 and into the battery. Voltage compliance is provided by D13 which limits the voltage range at the base of Q3. Line voltage changes modulate the charging current by changing the voltage drop across R23. At low temperatures, the charging current increases with an increase in VBE of Q2.

The input line frequency is sensed by the PGOOD circuit. The voltage divider R30 and R31 produces an AC signal regardless of the setting of the input rectifier ground return jumper. The AC signal is coupled to the input of M2903, U15A comparator through capacitor C32. The M2903 comparator compares the AC voltage on pin 3 with a reference voltage on pin 2 set by R34 and R35. The reference is set to equal an AC voltage input of 15 volts peak. An AC input below this voltage will no longer appear at the output of the comparator. The output drives an input to the microprocessor, and can be polled by the system's software.

Fig. 43 shows an alternative preferred embodiment of the power supply depicted in Fig. 41. In most respects, this power supply is similar to the power supply shown in Fig. 41. However, here, the three-stage power supply protection includes a third stage that includes a parallel 4,700 micro-Farad capacitor.

In Fig. 43, a positive logic level on the power INPUT to the base of Q1 causes Q1 to conduct, turning on Q5. A Zener diode prevents the gate-to-source voltage of Q5 from being exceeded. Resistor R16 provides current limiting. Resistor R15 serves as a pull-up for the collector of Q1.

Both +5.1 and -10 volts are derived from an L4960 switching regulator ICU1. The L4960 regulator acts as a switch that periodically connects output 7 to input pin 1 for a time that is a function of the unregulated input voltage and the required load current.

The -10 volts (-V) is derived from a closely-coupled winding on the main filter choke. A peak rectifier, D17, conducts on the negative voltage excursions, thus charging the output storage capacitor C32.

In Fig. 43, as in Fig. 41, the V-BACK system supplies backup power to certain critical digital

functions when most of the systems are without power. Here, transistor Q6 acts as an error amplifier, comparing the Zener diode voltage with the emitter voltage of transistor Q7. The amplified difference voltage drives the base of Q7 to close the feedback loop. Resistor R29 in the circuit of Q7 is used to provide current limiting. As the current into the load rises, the voltage across resistor R29 increases, and eventually cuts off Q7. D5 is used to prevent positive voltage excursions on VCC from feeding into the V-BACK regulator. D6 prevents the V-BACK regulator from going lower in voltage than VCC while VCC is on. As in Fig. 41, this prevents potential "latch up" in the CMOS integrated circuits that are fed by both V-BACK and VCC.

As in Fig. 41, the battery charger circuit is a constant current generator with a voltage compliance of 14.5 volts. The charging current is established by the voltage drop across resistor R20 plus the voltage drop across resistor R19. When these two voltage drops equal VBE of Q2, the loop is satisfied, and the charging current flows through Q4, resistor R20, D7, and into the battery. Voltage compliance is provided by D16, which limits the voltage range of the base of Q4. Line voltage changes modulate the charging current by changing the voltage drop across resistor 19. At low temperatures, the charging current increases with an increase in VBE of Q2.

Input line frequency is sensed by the PGOOD circuit. Resistor R14 provides an AC signal regardless of the setting of the input rectifier ground return jumper. The AC signal is coupled to the input of LM2903, U2A comparator through capacitor C20. The LM2903 comparator compares the AC voltage on pin 3 with a reference voltage in pin 2 set by resistors R3 and R4. The reference is set to equal an AC voltage input of 15 volts peak. An AC input below this voltage will no longer appear at the output of the comparator. The output drives an input to the microprocessor, and can be polled by the system's software.

Preferably (see Figs. 40 and 42), the MCS includes a 6501Q single-chip microprocessor. This microprocessor is clocked at a rate of 1.04 MHz. The clock is generated by the real time clock, and uses two buses to communicate with the various bus devices built into the system. The first, a parallel bus, is 8 bits wide, and can address 64K bytes in normal 6502 fashion. The RAM and ROM in the system are located on this bus, and occupy nearly the full 64K of address space. The second, a serial bus, connects the real-time clock with the various input/output devices on the sensor board of the microprocessor. All other input/output devices interface with the microprocessor using dedicated input/output lines in four ports.

The first 256 bytes of the address space are

internal to the microprocessor. The microprocessor has 192 bytes of internal RAM storage and 32 registers for dealing with the 32 dedicated input/output lines. The address maps specify where the input/output registers are located. The remainder of the first 256 bytes is reserved by the microprocessor. Power to the microprocessor is taken from the VCC supply. The internal RAM is therefore not maintained when power fails. All interrupt sources are internal to the microprocessor. The real-time clock generates transitions at port A bit 3 whenever a real-time clock interrupt occurs. Port A can be set up to generate processor interrupts on these transitions. The system stack is located in the RAM internal to the microprocessor.

The processor's input/output lines are bi-directional data lines. There are pull-up resistors on each pin, and a separate data path for the processor to read the level of each output. For use as an output, the processor writes the desired level to the bit, and the output reflects that level. For use as an input, the processor first writes a "one" to the bit. Thereafter, any external driver can force the pin low, and the processor will read this state via the separate read path. A processor RESET forces all input/output port bits to a "one."

The MCS includes 32K bytes of static RAM. Preferably, the RAM is a 58256, or equivalent, with access times as slow as 350 nanoseconds (ns). Power to the RAM is taken from the V BACK supply. The RAM sits on the microprocessor's parallel bus.

Fig. 44 shows an alternative, preferred embodiment of the MCS, here including the single chip microprocessor 65C02 with various supporting integrated circuits. The microprocessor, also denoted U10, communicates through an 8-bit wide data bus and a 16-bit wide address bus, plus an interrupt line. The microprocessor also supports a read/write strobe and a clock output.

The principal supporting devices for microprocessor U10 are a real time clock U18, a versatile interface adaptor U9, also denoted 65C22, and a custom AS integrated circuit U3. U3 is a programmable device which provides microprocessor U10 with a clock signal. U3 also recognizes and selects incoming data from the RS232C receiver, a remote communications port, if any, the defrost signal detector, and the detector which signals insertion of a controller into a security enclosure. All of these signals are transmitted to U10 via the data bus on lines D0 through D3, in response to instructions from microprocessor U10. Similarly, outgoing data is transmitted from microprocessor U10 to U3 on data lines D0 to D3 for distribution to various peripheral devices. These peripheral devices include the RS232C transmitter and the remote communications transmitter, if any. In response to commu-

nications from microprocessor U10, U3 furnishes device select signals for the versatile interface adaptor U9, the watchdog timer U19, random access memory (RAM) and read-only memory (ROM).

Real time clock U18 utilizes a 32.768 KHz crystal to generate a time base suitable for the timing of operational sequences of long duration, e.g. up to several years. The time is recorded in one-minute intervals for operational purposes. Real time clock U18 also monitors the output of the wake-up circuit, through signal VSYS, and provides for restoration of power when a shut down command is negated by the receipt of signals /DET or /RXD, generated in response to remote communications or RS232C inputs. Additionally, the reset line is held low by this device during power up, to ensure that conditions have stabilized before microprocessor U10 becomes active. Control of real time clock U18 is effected by the serial bus comprising lines MOSI, MISO, and SCK, and the clock enable line, CLKEN.

The Master Out Slave In (MOSI), Master In Slave Out (MISO), and Serial Clock (SCK) signals, originate from a versatile interface adaptor U9, together with many other control signals. U9 is enabled by the /VIA signal from U3 and receives data, address, read/write and clock signals from microprocessor U10. In response, U9 performs various transmit and receive functions via its two 8-bit wide input/output ports, PA and PB, and four additional input/output lines, CA1, CA2, CB1, and CB2. A fourth serial bus data line, MSI/O, is bi-directional. There are also lines for ROM control (ROMBNK), RAM control (BANK), slide valve control (VALVE0 through VALVE3), carbon dioxide scrubber control (SCRUB), light-emitting-diode (LED) control (GREEN and RED), carbon dioxide measurement circuit control (/CO2EN), real-time clock control (CLKEN), sensor board device select (EN0 and EN1), and RS232C and remote receive-interrupt control (RXD, /DET and /IRQ). A line denoted PGOOD from the power supply indicates that the incoming AC supply voltage, nominally 24 volts AC, meets or exceeds a set minimum value.

To prevent unpredictable operation caused by the microprocessor being forced into an unwanted state by power line transients or other uncontrollable events, watchdog timer U19 monitors the simultaneous presence of two signals, R/W from the microprocessor U10, and /DEV1 from U3. If either of these signals is absent during certain preset time intervals, U19 activates the reset line for a minimum of time, e.g. 250 milliseconds, forcing microprocessor U10 to reset or restart.

The RAM, designated NVRAM (non-volatile RAM), is preferably implemented as a 32-kilobyte or 64-kilobyte memory. In this embodiment, only

RAM integrated circuit U12 and power control integrated circuit U5 are active in the circuit. Power to these RAM IC's is maintained even when the AC supply and main battery fail. This power arises from lithium battery BT1 and controllers U5 and U6, which sense a declining voltage on the VCC input line and switch over to a battery BT1. See Fig. 45. Controller U5 also provides write protection when a power loss condition is in effect, thus maintaining data integrity and memory. U5 does so by preventing data from being written into RAM during these power loss conditions. Data can be maintained in this way for several years.

In normal operation, battery BT1 is trickle-charged through resistor R12 and diode D12. When all of the memory integrated circuits and power controllers are installed, only one side can be selected at a time, and the selection is determined by the state of the BANK signal. If only U12 and U5 are in place, as shown in Fig. 45, these devices are permanently selected by the installation of jumper conductor JMP1.

In most other respects, the MCS is as described in Figs. 40 and 42. Thus, the MCS is adapted to control a valve to allow outside air to circulate within a container. The valve is a simple slide-shutter driven by a stepper motor. The stepper motor is, preferably, a 4-phase motor operating from the VCC supply. Four input/output lines from the microprocessor are dedicated to driving the windings of the stepper. Preferably, in Fig. 44, a ULN2003AV Darlington driver provides the current sinking ability to handle the 15-ohm motor windings.

The ROM of the MCS of Figs. 40 and 42 resides in the 32K bytes in certain specified addresses, and is implemented with a 27C256 EPROM having an access time of about 350 ns. The /RESET and /IRQ vectors are located in the ROM at specified addresses. The ROM is powered from the VCC supply, and sits on the microprocessor's parallel bus.

The MCS is adapted to control a valve to allow outside air to circulate within a container. In this way, oxygen can be added to the container by admitting outside air and releasing container atmosphere. The valve is a simple slide-shutter driven by a stepper motor. The stepper motor is preferably a four-phase motor operating from the VCC supply. Four input/output lines from the microprocessor are dedicated to driving the windings of the stepper. Preferably, a UON2003A Darlington driver provides the current sinking ability to handle the 15-Ohm motor windings. The stepper motor is driven in one direction by phasing the four lines in a '0123' sequence and, in the opposite direction, by a '0321' sequence. The slide shutter is held at any desired position by the lead screw of

the motor, and by the reduction rates of the gears.

Periodically, during usage, the sensors can be recalibrated. Outside air is used during calibration to assure that no errors have insinuated into the gas measurements. The concentrations of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the atmosphere are assumed to be 0% and 21%, respectively, for calibration purposes. To calibrate, the slide valve is fully closed, and the calibration solenoid is switched to allow outside air to be drawn into the sensor cavity. The calibration solenoid is controlled by port C, bit 0. When off, this solenoid permits container air to be drawn into the sensor cavity.

Fig. 46 shows a preferred embodiment for detecting the position of the valve slider. The slider position is initially determined by overdriving the slider against stops in the closed direction. A position sensor, including a transistor oscillator, and another transistor circuit, senses the current drawn by the oscillator. The oscillator-tuned circuit includes fixed capacitors and a coil wound on a hollow tube of appropriate dimensions. These dimensions are chosen, and the tube positioned, so that the metal shaft of the stepper motor, which protrudes from the side of the motor opposite the valve, occupies the full length of the coil when the valve is fully opened, and is completely withdrawn from the coil when the valve is fully closed.

The inductance of the coil changes as a function of valve slider position. In turn, these changes change the oscillator frequency and the current drawn by the oscillator circuit. As a result, the measured current, and therefore the sensor circuit output voltage derived from that current, change in an approximately linear relationship with valve position. Derived voltage is read by microprocessor U10 after signal conversion by an A to D converter.

Two LED's are preferably utilized for visible status indicators, showing the current state of the MCS. Preferably, the two colors used are green and red, and are intended to indicate normal operation, service required, and error conditions. The LED's are preferably high intensity output LED's with diffused lenses, and are biased with 10 milliamps of current each. Neither LED is lit when the system is in a standby state.

The refrigeration system in a container maintains the temperature of a container at a desired level, such as between 1° C and 20° C during shipment. The refrigeration system occasionally must defrost its coils. During a defrost cycle, air circulation within the container ceases, and the temperature of the air presented to the MCS is raised by a heater in the refrigeration system. The MCS does not utilize readings from its gas concentration sensors during a defrost cycle.

An external serial interface to MCS, preferably compatible with RS232C requirement, provides a

means for inputting asynchronous start/stop communications, such as the upload or download of data and setpoints for the MCS, or clearing the controller for data regarding temperature cycles and status of the container.

The serial data bus used internally is also provided externally. This bus permits expansion of MCS' monitoring capabilities. The data signals MOSI (master out, slave in) and clock SCK are buffered to create external data signal ESDO and clock ESCK. The data signal MISO (master in, slave out) is common to all internal devices and appears unbuffered at the external connector. The ESDO signal can operate as a bidirectional data line for handling additional serial bus protocols. Data sent to the MCS on this circuit appears on the RCV2 input to the microprocessor. The /EXTEN signal determines when an outside device is being addressed.

In the alternative embodiment of Fig. 44, the data signals MOSI and clock SCK are buffered to create external data signals MS/O and clock SCK/O. The data signal MISO appears unbuffered at the external connector. the MS/O signal can operate as a bidirectional data line for handling serial bus protocols. Data sent to the MSC on this circuit appears on the MS/O input to U9.

The MCS also controls the carbon dioxide scrubber via the /SCRUB output. When this signal is true, an external scrubbing device is commanded to remove carbon dioxide from the container atmosphere. When the signal is false, the scrubber is instructed not to remove carbon dioxide from the container atmosphere.

The analog-to-digital convertor in the MCS is preferably a UPD 7004C, 10 bit, successive approximation convertor. This convertor has an eight-channel analog multiplexer at the input to the ADC, and can digitize eight different signals. The channel assignments are as follows, in preferred embodiments: Channel 0, oxygen sensor; channel 1, carbon dioxide sensor; channel 2, gas temperature; channel 3, carbon dioxide sensor; channel 4-6, reserved, and channel 7, battery voltage. The ADC interfaces with the microprocessor via a serial bus using four signals: MISO, MOSI, the serial clock SCK, and the ADC select /AD.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 44, the channel assignments are as follows: Channel 0, oxygen sensor; Channel 1, carbon dioxide sensor; Channel 2, gas temperature; Channel 3, carbon dioxide sensor temperature; Channel 4, oxygen sensor heater voltage; Channel 5, valve position sensor; Channel 6, reserve; and Channel 7, battery voltage. The ADC interfaces with the microprocessor via a serial bus using four signals: MISO, MS/O, serial clock SCK/O, and ADC SELECT/AD.

The successive approximation converter re-

quires a conversion clock. This is the system phase zero clock. The ADC is adapted for serial mode, binary output data, one-to-one conversion frequency ratio, and most significant bit shifted first.

The digital-to-analog convertor, an 8-bit, single channel device with an internal voltage reference, interfaces to the microprocessor via a serial bus using four signals: MISO, MOSI, the serial clock SCK, and the DAC select /DA. The DAC is adapted for serial operation with most significant bit shifted first.

In the alternative preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 44, the serial bus uses the signals MISO, MS/O, serial clock SCK/O, and data select /DA.

The DAC is used to supply the voltage reference for the oxygen sensor heater. The complementary output from the DAC is used to drive the heater biasing circuits. Adjustable voltage gain permits setting the heater voltage to the appropriate level for each sensor.

In the alternative embodiment shown in Fig. 44, information stored in the electrically-erasable PROM (EEPROM) on the sensor board permits setting the heater voltage to the appropriate level for each sensor.

The ceramic substrate of the sensor can be damaged by thermal shock if full heater voltage is applied to the sensor terminals. Therefore, the voltage is initialized to zero and, under computer control, by means of a digital-to-analog converter, is slowly increased to its full value.

The oxygen sensor is a zirconium oxide membrane sensor that produces a current through the membrane proportional to oxygen concentration at the surface of the membrane, and to the voltage applied across the membrane. A small orifice above the membrane enclosure admits gases from the container into the enclosure. This orifice reduces the gas flow into the enclosure, producing a bend in the characteristic voltage/ampere curve of the sensor. The current past the bend remains constant over a small range of biased voltages, and in this range is proportional to oxygen concentration alone.

In practice, the membrane is held at a temperature above about 350 °C. The sensor includes an internal heater that is used to establish and maintain this temperature. The sensor includes precisely specified heater voltages that vary with each individual part. The typical heater voltage is in the range between about 1.7 and about 2.7 volts. Upon application of current to the heater inputs, the voltage ramps to the operating current at a rate of about 20 millivolts per second.

This ramping voltage is attained by using a DAC as the bias ramp control. Since heater voltage and current are directly controlled by the DAC, the

oxygen sensor itself can be turned off by writing an appropriate address to the DAC, reducing the power consumed by the system.

The output signal from the sensor arises when the membrane is biased, preferably with a voltage in the range of about 1.1 to 2 volts. The output current for 21% oxygen varies with each unit, but usually is less than 100 microamps and typically is closer to about 65 microamps.

The current through the membrane is converted to an output voltage using a current-to-voltage converter. The converter is an inverting amplifier and the resulting voltage is again inverted with unity gain for presenting to the multiplexing inputs of the ADC. The ADC range is from zero microamperes to 100 microamperes in 0.098 microamp steps. This range corresponds to 0% to just over 21% oxygen.

In preferred embodiments, the carbon dioxide sensor is a thermal conductivity cell including a thermistor bridge, in which the current is maintained constant, and accompanying operational amplifiers. Bridge supply is bipolar and the zero adjustment is effected by means of a digital potentiometer operated from the serial bus. See U6 in Fig. 45. The thermistors are preferably resistance matched to about plus or minus 2%. A constant current supply insures that the total current in the bridge network remains constant, and causes the thermistors to operate at substantially the same current. The thermal conductivity cell, which contains the sensing thermistor, i.e., the thermistor exposed to the gases whose concentrations are being measured, and the reference thermistor, contained in a sealed compartment with the reference gas mixture, is strongly influenced by the temperature of the gas mixture which is being measured. It is therefore necessary to measure the temperature of this gas mixture at a point close to the thermal conductivity cell, and use the resulting temperature data to modify the data obtained from the output voltage reading from the thermistor bridge.

In preferred embodiments, a semiconductor temperature sensor is inserted through the base of the housing which contains the thermal conductivity cell to determine the temperature of the gas mixture which is being measured.

Temperature sensing, in preferred embodiments, is effected with semiconductor temperature sensors. These sensors are voltage regulators whose outputs are linearly proportional to temperature, in degrees C., with a slope of 10 millivolts per degree C. There are two sensor channels. The gas temperature sensor, which monitors the ambient temperature of the container atmosphere, produces an output which is level-shifted to provide temperature readings below 0°C. The shifted output is then scaled to provide a zero to 2.5 volt output cor-

responding to -100 to +400 millivolts from the sensor. This corresponds to a temperature range of -10°C to +40°C in 0.05°C steps.

Sensor 500 is located on printed wiring board 501 mounted on the rear of the security enclosure 502 (see Fig.), and is positioned so that there are no obstructions between the sensor and the gas stream. Board 501 also contains an electrically-erasable PROM U2 (see Figs. 47 and 48) which carries calibration data for the particular temperature sensor L2 (see Fig. 47). EEPROM U2 (see Fig. 48) may also contain other useful data specific to a particular container such as an identification number. Board 501 carrying this sensor also seals off the rear of security enclosure 502 from the interior of the container. Board 501, through which connector wires pass via gas-type joints, preferably solder joints, presses and seals against a gas-type O-ring seal.

The second temperature sensor channel detects the temperature of the carbon dioxide sensor elements for use in correcting carbon dioxide readings. This sensor output is not level-shifted, and provides temperature readings above 0°C only. The shifted output is then scaled to provide 0 to 2.5 volt output corresponding to 0 to 1275 millivolts from the sensor. This corresponds to a temperature range of 0°C to 128°C in 0.125°C steps. The temperature sensors receive power from the VCC supply.

To obtain correct carbon dioxide concentration measurements, an additional correction is required because of the influence of oxygen on the temperature of the sensing thermistor. The correction factor is calculated using data from the oxygen concentration measuring system and data stored in the EPROM calibration (or EEPROM) described below.

Each individual sensor board is unique. To minimize calibration and reading errors in normal usage, calibration curves are generated for each sensor when made. The calibration data is incorporated into each sensor board for correcting measurements made by that sensor. The calibration data is stored in the EPROM (or EEPROM) on the sensor board, and is accessible to the microprocessor via the serial data bus.

The EPROM used is preferably a 2716, 2K by 8-bit EPROM with access time requirements faster than one microsecond. The EPROM is accessed via two 8-bit parallel input/output ports that interface to the microprocessor via the serial data bus.

In the alternative embodiment shown in Figs. 44, 47 and 48, the EEPROM U9 is preferably a 512-bit by 8-bit EEPROM which is accessed via serial data bus lines MSIO and SCKIO.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 44, 47 and 48, the serial data bus is a serial interface to

several serial devices. Some of these devices use the interface protocol. Others use the I²C protocol. By basing communications on the I²C protocol, with a serial bus clock line (SCK) high for the inactive state, both types of devices can co-exist on the bus without conflict. Microprocessor U10 communicates with the bus through U9 and U3, and U10 is the serial bus master. These lines on U9 are MISO, MSi/O, MOSI, SCK, Device Enable/Selects (EN0, EN1), and CLOCK enable/select (CLKEN). The serial bus clock input (SCKi/O) line is the only serial bus line connected directly to U3.

The I²C protocol devices require only two lines, clock (SCKi/O) and the bi-directional serial data line MSi/O. However, the U9 pins can be programmed for only input or output functions. Therefore, the MSi/O line requires additional circuitry to facilitate bi-directional function. Output data originates at pin 7 of U9 on the MOSI line, passes through the two open collector inverters, U17C and U17D, and emerges as the MSi/O signal. If the MOSI line is held high, the output of U17D is in the high impedance state. Under these circumstances, the MSi/O line can be driven from other sources such as slave devices. The MSi/O line is directly connected to U9, pin 8, which is programmed as an input, allowing U9 to receive data or acknowledgement from an I²C protocol peripheral device.

The SCKi/O line is read by U10 to detect slave devices not ready for bus transaction. When talking to the I²C protocol peripheral devices, all serial peripheral interface protocol devices are de-selected, thus assuring no conflict with them. The only I²C protocol-compatible device within the controller is the EEPROM U2. The circuit board connected to the security enclosure contains another I²C protocol EEPROM.

There are four serial bus lines to each serial peripheral interface compatible protocol device. These lines are SCK, MOSI (MSi/O is used for this), MISO, and a device select line unique to each device. When communicating with the serial peripheral interface protocol devices, the I²C protocol start-bit sequence is not output to the bus, i.e. the MOSI line must not be low when the SCK line is high, to avoid conflict with the I²C protocol devices on the serial bus. There are four serial protocol interface compatible devices in the controller: the real time clock U18, the A to D converter U2 (see Fig. 48), the 8-bit D to A converter U1 (see Fig. 48), and the digital potentiometer U6 (see Fig. 48). On U6, as shown in Fig. 48, the SCKi/O, MSi/O, and POTEN lines are connected to CLK, DQ, and RST, respectively.

The protocol used by each slave device in the embodiment of Figs. 40 and 42 differs. The real-time clock protocol uses a minimum of two bytes

for each transfer, and requires an address/control byte written to the device before an actual data byte can be written or read. If a slave device is not deselected after the second byte has been transferred, a multiple byte transfer is requested. The address automatically increments in the device, selecting subsequent locations for read or write. If the last address for the RAM or clock access is reached, the address counter reverts to the first address for the RAM or clock and continues. The subsequent data bytes are shifted, most significant byte first, until the master deselects the device.

The analog-to-digital convertor protocol uses bidirectional communication for each transaction. The microprocessor selects the device, and cycles the shift clock for 10 cycles. All but the last of three bits of the data transmitted to the ADC is ignored. Bits 8-10 represent an ADC mux address for next conversion with bit 10 as the least significant bit. Meanwhile, the 10 bits representing the previous conversion are transmitted to the microprocessor during the same 10 clock cycles. The shift clock is preferably high when the device is selected. Thereafter, data is clocked out of the ADC on the falling edge of the clock, and data is clocked into the ADC on the rising edge of the clock. The addresses sent to the ADC must be stable on the MOSI line for 150 ns before the low-to-high transition of the SCK clock. The hold time for these addresses after the SCK transition is 100 ns. Data from the ADC on the MISO signal is not valid until 250 ns after the falling edge of the SCK. The SCK minimum high and low times for this device are 400 ns. The data transactions preferably occur more than 200 microseconds apart to allow adequate time for conversions.

The digital-to-analog convertor serial protocol calls for transfer of a single byte to the convertor from the master via the MOSI line. This byte is latched into the convertor's data latch, and the corresponding output voltage appears within three microseconds. The SCK minimum high and low times for this device are 300 ns.

In the embodiment of Figs. 40 and 42, parallel input/output ports are used to access the calibration data storage means in the EPROM on the sensor board. Each port consists of three internal registers and an input/output buffer. Each bit in an input/output port can be programmed as an input or an output. The port protocol uses two bytes for each transfer, and requires a control byte written to the device before a data byte can be written or read. The second data byte can also be a mask to set or clear individual bits in the port.

During transfer of the control byte to the input/output port via the MOSI line, the input/output port returns data to the master on the MISO line. The second byte is the data to be read or written, most significant bit first. If the slave device is not

deselected after the second byte has been transferred, a multiple byte transfer is requested. This data in subsequent bytes is either written again to the same input/output port register, or is continuously read from that register.

The carbon dioxide scrubber removes carbon dioxide from the interior of a container without resorting to air exchange with outside air. Preferably, this scrubber is a box containing a carbon dioxide-absorbing material such as lime, equipped with a fan and fan drive circuitry for circulating container air through the box. The fan can be turned on and off under the control of the MCS by activation of the /SCRUB line. The box and fan are mounted in the cargo area of the container, and are attached to the MCS using connectors mounted in the air grill.

This invention also relates to security container means for the monitor-control system. The security container means includes means for installing the security container means in the wall of a container for respiring perishables; cover means for providing access to the interior of the security container means; openings of appropriate size and shape for accommodating the monitor-control system; and means for connecting the monitor-control system to a power source and to the interior of a container for perishables.

The remote communications system (RCS) is a portable, preferably hand-held device adapted to communicate with the monitor-control system (MCS) and with the shipment planning and reporting system (SPRS). The RCS is adapted to transfer programming and desired oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide concentration and temperature limits or setpoints to, and receive logged data of oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide concentration and temperature from the monitor-control units.

The shipment planning and reporting system (SPRS) is a computerized system adapted to formulate and communicate setpoint and programming information to the remote communications system, to the monitor-control system, or both. The SPRS is also adapted to receive and display or print logged carbon dioxide concentration, oxygen concentration and temperature data from the remote communications system, the monitor-control system, or both. The SPRS also provides a data base for programmed oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide concentration and temperatures for specific kinds of perishables, and entry of shipment information.

These systems include means for communicating between the MCS, the RCS and the SPRS. In communications between the MCS and the RCS, the MCS is the slave system. Thus, the MCS only responds to requests made by the RCS or the SPRS. The MCS continuously checks for incoming

commands while continuously carrying out monitoring and control functions. All commands that the MCS receives are acknowledged by communication to the RCS or SPRS, and, in preferred embodiments, by a pattern of flashing LED's. The MCS successively flashes each LED during a command response sequence, and maintains the flashing pattern for a fixed time, e.g., five seconds after the last communication, showing the operator of the RCS which MCS is receiving the communication. If the MCS receives an unrecognized command or encounters any other error when receiving data from RCS or SPRS, the MCS does not transmit any error status message, but, in preferred embodiments, responds by flashing all LED's simultaneously. Thus, in preferred embodiments, the RCS or SPRS can ask the MCS for its identification, for shipment information, for reports of diagnostics, and for sensor status.

The RCS and SPRS can also dictate, via program, desired setpoint and deadbands for oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration, and transmit tables specifying characteristics of the perishable and control conditions to be maintained. The RCS and SPRS can also request logged data, require initialization of the entire system or of the logging, dictate cargo information, shut down the system, set the time clock, and/or directly control oxygen inlet, carbon dioxide scrubbing, or both. In response, the MCS can transmit its identifying information or other requested information to the SPRS or RCS, and acknowledge and execute instructions from the RCS or SPRS.

The RCS, in preferred embodiments, is a hand-held device, adapted to communicate with the MCS and the SPRS. In preferred embodiments, the RCS includes a keypad and display interface. The RCS is adapted to transmit, through a user interface, the oxygen concentration setpoint and carbon dioxide concentration setpoint, and other programming of the MCS for a particular container. Programming for the MCS is, customarily, transmitted from the SPRS into the RCS for transfer to the MCS. The RCS is also adapted to read logged data from the MCS at any time, and is adapted for displaying the current state of, and readings by the MCS. The RCS is also adapted to transfer logged data from the MCS to the SPRS. The RCS, in preferred embodiments, has an LED display capable of displaying command and status information that the user may require when testing or transferring programming to the MCS. In preferred embodiments, the communication from the RCS to the MCS and from the RCS to the SPRS is via infrared, electronic or other desired kinds of signals.

In communication between RCS and MCS, the RCS is the master system. When the RCS is

communicating with the SPRS, the SPRS is the master and the RCS the slave, meaning that the RCS only responds to requests from the SPRS. The RCS will poll for incoming commands from SPRS only when activated by a signal from a user. Most of the commands that the SPRS gives to the RCS are the same commands that RCS gives to the MCS, although the RCS handles these commands differently. The RCS retains programming and data, in memory means, for transmission to an appropriate MCS unit. Thus, the SPRS can also send commands directly to an MCS unit, since the commands that the SPRS sends to the RCS are the same commands that the RCS sends to the MCS.

In preferred embodiments, the SPRS can send commands for identification of the RCS or MCS, for diagnostic status, for sensor status, for programming data, particularly current setpoints and deadbands for oxygen and carbon dioxide concentration, and for a report of software routine numbers for alternate programming for a specific MCS unit, can transmit desired values of setpoints and deadbands for a specific MCS, or additional programming for a specific MCS unit, and can call for logged data and for shipment log information data for a specific MCS. Further, the SPRS can also initialize any specific MCS unit, initialize the logging of a specific MCS unit, thus clearing the unit for incoming new information, dictate specific identifying information for a given MCS unit, transmit RCS RAM contents that call for the transmission of RAM contents from an RCS, load information into a specified RAM, or terminate transmission from an RCS.

The SPRS is, in preferred embodiments, a computer system adapted to formulate and download MCS setpoints and programming information, for different perishables and containers, to an RCS or directly to an MCS. The SPRS is also adapted to receive shipment log data from an RCS or MCS unit, and to utilize logged shipment data to display or print a report of oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide concentration and temperature data for a given container. The logged information from each MCS can also be retained in SPRS memory, and correlated with previous logged data from the same or a different MCS unit, for example, to determine if replacement of sensors or other maintenance is required on any container or MCS in use.

In preferred embodiments, an IBM PC or other compatible equipment can be used with a hard disk drive to accommodate a large data base, together with a serial communications port. A second serial communications port or modem permits telephone transfer of shipment information from one SPRS to another, and alternate communication with RCS's and MCS's. The SPRS also includes

programming systems for providing memory to monitor a plurality of MCS's, and to maintain records of shipment control information for each container and for each perishable in each container, as well as to display and print shipment log information. The SPRS also transfers data from a data base management system to an MCS or an RCS, and receives data from RCS's and MCS's.

The data base in the SPRS is adapted to store all information associated with each MCS unit and the container associated with each MCS. The data base system permits the user to plan an MCS-controlled shipment or storage in a container. This planning utilizes records containing the programming needed for each type of perishable. The planning for each container requires the user to select an available MCS unit, select the perishable to be stored or shipped, specify the shipping container, the date, time, place of origin and shipper for each container and all other pertinent data, to transmit MCS programming modifications, to link the MCS or RCS to the SPRS, and to issue commands to transmit shipment information and programming to the RCS, MCS, or both. After shipment or storage of a specific container is complete, the SPRS is adapted for receiving shipment logs in its data base. The data base is also adapted to maintain, display and print shipment description and shipment log information. The SPRS system user can display or print logged data in table form or graphically.

To retrieve shipment data, a user connects the MCS or RCS to SPRS and commands the MCS to transmit shipment data. After this transmission, the operational status of an MCS unit is automatically updated. Thus, if an MCS transmits no hardware error to the SPRS, the data base identifies the MCS unit as available for a new shipment or storage task.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention can better be understood by reference to the attached drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a diagrammatic view of a container equipped with a preferred embodiment of the monitor control system, called the "Sniffer";

Fig. 2 shows the connections of the preferred embodiment of the monitor control system shown in Fig. 1 to the refrigeration system in the container shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows the flow of gas mixtures including carbon dioxide and oxygen into and out of the container shown in Fig. 1 under the control of the preferred embodiment of the monitor control system;

Fig. 4 shows the construction, in perspective, of a container adapted for use with the monitor

control system shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 shows, in perspective, the track installed in the container means shown in Fig. 4 used for sealing the container from the atmosphere outside the container;

Fig. 6 shows an elevation view of an exterior side wall of the container shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 shows an end elevation view, taken on line 7-7, of the container shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 8 shows a side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on line 8-8, of the container shown in Fig. 4, showing the inlet and outlet ports for gases;

Fig. 9 shows a top plan view, taken on line 9-9, of a portion of the side wall of the container shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 shows a side elevation view, taken on line 10-10, of one of the ports shown in Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 shows a side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on line 11-11, of the port shown in Figs. 9 and 10;

Fig. 12 shows, in exploded detail, the components of the port shown in Figs. 9-11;

Fig. 13 shows a side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on line 13-13 of Fig. 7, of a portion of the container depicted in Figs. 4-11;

Fig. 14 shows a top plan view, in cross-section, taken on line 14-14, of one side wall of the container shown in Fig. 13;

Fig. 15 shows a front elevation view of the preferred embodiment of the security container for the preferred embodiment of the monitor control system of this invention;

Fig. 16 shows a side elevation view of the security container/monitor-control system shown in Fig. 15;

Fig. 17 shows a perspective view of the hinge construction of the security container shown in Figs. 15 and 16;

Fig. 18 shows a front elevation view of the security container shown in Figs. 15 and 16;

Fig. 19 shows a rear elevation view of the security container shown in Figs. 15, 16 and 18;

Fig. 20 shows a perspective view of the security container shown in Figs. 15, 16 and 18 with the front cover open to expose the interior of the container;

Fig. 21 provides a perspective view of the rear panel of the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system of this invention;

Fig. 22 shows a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the security container with the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system in place inside the security container;

Fig. 23 shows a perspective view of the front panel of the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system;

Fig. 24 shows a perspective view of the internal

construction of the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system shown in Figs. 21 and 23;

Fig. 25 shows a top plan view, in cross-section, taken on line 25-25, of Fig. 18, of the preferred embodiment of the security container with the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system inside the security container;

Fig. 26 is an enlarged view of a portion of the top plan view seen in Fig. 25;

Fig. 27 is a side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on line 27-27, of Fig. 18, showing the preferred embodiment of the security container and the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system inside the security container;

Fig. 28 is a second side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on line 28-28, of Fig. 18, of the preferred embodiment of the security container with the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system inside the security container;

Fig. 29 is a side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on line 29-29, of Fig. 18, and showing another view of the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system inside the preferred embodiment of the security container;

Fig. 30 is a side elevation view, in cross-section, of the preferred embodiment of the oxygen sensor of this invention;

Fig. 31 is an enlarged side elevation view of a portion of the oxygen sensor shown in Fig. 30;

Fig. 32 is a schematic diagram for the construction and operation of the self-calibrating mechanism in a preferred embodiment of the monitor control system of this invention;

Fig. 33 shows a perspective view, in partial cross-section, of the preferred embodiment of the carbon dioxide concentration sensor used in the preferred embodiment of the monitor control system;

Fig. 34 shows a front elevation view, in cross-section, on line 34-34, of Fig. 33, showing the internal construction of the carbon dioxide concentration sensor shown in Fig. 33;

Fig. 35 shows a side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on line 35-35, of Fig. 34, of a portion of the carbon dioxide concentration sensor;

Fig. 36 shows a schematic wiring diagram for the circuitry that controls the preferred embodiment of the carbon dioxide concentration sensor shown in Figs. 33-35;

Fig. 37 shows, in block diagram form, the microprocessor system, the sensors and the power supply;

Fig. 38 shows a block function diagram of the power supply system including battery circuits, a regulator for back-up power (V BACK), switching regulator, and associated ON-OFF switch

and input protection rectification circuits;
 Fig. 39 shows a schematic diagram of a rectifier and voltage-protection circuitry in the preferred embodiment of the monitor control system;
 Fig. 40 shows a schematic wiring diagram for the connections on the board in the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system's microprocessor system;
 Fig. 41 is a schematic wiring diagram for the preferred embodiment of the power supply systems shown in block function form in Fig. 39;
 Fig. 42 shows schematic wiring diagrams for the gas temperature sensor board in the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system;
 Fig. 43 shows a schematic diagram for an alternative preferred embodiment of the power supply system shown in block function form in Fig. 39 and in schematic wiring diagram form in Fig. 41;
 Fig. 44 shows a schematic wiring diagram for the connections on the board in the alternative preferred embodiment of Fig. 43;
 Fig. 45 shows a schematic wiring diagram of the non-volatile random access memory and associated controllers in the alternative preferred embodiment of Figs. 43 and 44;
 Fig. 46 shows the preferred embodiment of the position sensor for the slider in the slider valve assembly of the preferred embodiments of the monitor-control system;
 Fig. 47 shows a schematic wiring diagram for the position sensor depicted in Fig. 46;
 Figs. 48 and 49 show schematic wiring diagrams for the gas temperature sensor board in the alternative preferred embodiment of Figs. 43-45;
 Figs. 50-53 show a front elevation view of an alternative preferred embodiment of the security container for an alternative preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system of this invention, including a side elevation view of the security container/monitor-control system, and a perspective view of the hinge construction for the security container embodiment;
 Fig. 54 shows a front elevation view of the security container shown in Figs. 51-53;
 Fig. 55 shows a rear elevation view of the security container shown in Figs. 50-54;
 Fig. 56 shows a perspective view of the security container shown in Figs. 50-53 with the front cover open to expose the interior of the container;
 Fig. 57 provides a perspective view of the rear panel of the alternative preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system of this invention shown in Figs. 50-56;
 Fig. 58 shows a perspective view of the preferred embodiment of the security container

shown in Figs. 50-57 with the alternative preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system in place inside the security container;
 Fig. 59 shows a perspective view of the front panel of the alternative preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system shown in Figs. 50-58;
 Fig. 60 shows a perspective view of the internal construction of the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system shown in Figs. 59 and 57;
 Fig. 61 shows a perspective view of the insert for use in the alternative preferred embodiment of the security container when the alternative preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system is not in place;
 Figs. 62 and 63 show top elevation views, in cross-section, of the alternative embodiment of the security enclosure and the alternative embodiment of the monitor-control system, and the flow of gases through the container and system; and
 Figs. 64 and 65 show top plan views, in cross-section, of the alternative embodiment of the security enclosure, the alternative embodiment of the monitor-control system, and of the carbon dioxide and oxygen sensor in the monitor-control system, together with the means for providing a flow of gases to these sensors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 1 shows a diagrammatic view, in cross-section, of container 1 adapted to carry respiring perishables such as fresh fruit and produce. Container 1 includes rear door 2, modified atmosphere track 3, gaseous atmosphere inlet and outlet ports 4 and 5, slotted floor structure 6 to permit circulation of gas mixtures throughout the container, refrigeration unit 7, insulated upper wall 8, insulated lower wall 9, and front panel 10.

Front panel 10 includes the preferred embodiment of monitor control system 11, denoted the "Sniffer." Sniffer 11 is connected through gas-transmitting hose 12 to interior passages 13 and 14 for passage of air into and out of container 1. Sniffer 11 is linked to fan 15, which propels gases into, and withdraws gases from interior 16 of container 1. Sniffer 11 is also connected, via electrical connector 17, to carbon dioxide scrubber box 18, which contains electrical fan 19.

Sniffer 11 includes means for sensing the concentration of carbon dioxide, means for sensing the concentration of oxygen, and means for sensing the temperature inside container 1. Sniffer 11 also includes means for controlling the carbon dioxide and oxygen concentration, continuously, so that

these concentrations remain at or near set values, or within a band of values above the set values.

Sniffer 11 also includes humidity sensor 220, which passes electrical signals representative of the humidity of the airflow to sniffer 11 on paths 221 and 222. If the humidity in the container atmosphere falls below a desired level, sniffer 11 delivers a signal on paths 222 and 17 and 223 to humidifier 224, which releases moisture into the container atmosphere, raising its relative humidity.

Sniffer 11 also includes means for modifying the temperature of the air in container space 16. If the temperature inside container 1 rises about a predetermined, desired level, sniffer 11 generates a signal representing the desired temperature, and delivers that signal to electrical panel 19 on paths 222 and 225. Electrical panel 19 then increases the level of refrigeration, and lowers the temperature to the desired level. Alternatively, if the temperature falls too low, sniffer 11 delivers a signal on paths 222 and 225 to electrical panel 19 to turn off or to turn down the refrigeration apparatus to permit the temperature in container space 16 to rise to the desired level.

Fig. 2 shows rear panel 20 of Sniffer 11. Sniffer 11 is connected via hose 12 to interior 16 of container 1 and via cable 21, connector 23, and cable 24 to electrical panel 19 in refrigeration unit 7.

Fig. 3 shows the flow of air into and out of the container interior 16 through Sniffer 11 via hose 12 and inlet 25. Motor-driven fan 15 has blades 26, which propel gases positively through zone 27 and draw gases from zone 28. Gases from the container interior space 16 pass through hose 12, and Sniffer 11, to the outside of container 1 via passage 29. Gases flowing into the container on path 30 flow through inlets 31 and 25 in Sniffer 11.

Fig. 4 shows the configuration of a preferred embodiment of a container adapted to receive and cooperate with Sniffer 11. This container includes insulated bottom wall 9, insulated side wall 32, insulated upper wall 8 and insulated side wall 33. Mounted inside opening 34 of container 1 is track 35. This track is secured to the inner surfaces of each of insulated double walls 8, 32, 9 and 33. Track 35 is adapted to receive a curtain made of plastic or other gas impermeable material to prevent gases from passing into or out of interior space 16 of container 1. Bottom floor 9 of container 1 includes a plurality of T-shaped, flat-surfaced strips 36, 37, 38, and so on. Between these T-shaped strips are passageways through which gases flow from Sniffer 11 and the refrigeration unit along the length of the interior of floor 9 and then upwardly between the T-shaped panels for diffusion into interior space 16, and then return to the refrigeration unit.

Fig. 5 shows the construction of track 35 in greater detail, including corner-sealing means 39, 40, 41 and 42. Track 35 includes a groove 43 extending along the entire inner periphery of track 35 for sealingly receiving and engaging a plastic or other gas-impermeable film.

Fig. 6 shows a side elevation exterior view of one side wall 33 of container 1. This figure shows the location of gas inlet and outlet ports 44 and 45. Gases are pumped into the container interior space 16 through port 44, and are flushed from interior space 16 through port 45.

Fig. 7 shows an end elevation view, taken on line 7-7 of Fig. 6, from the end of the container adapted to receive Sniffer 11. Track 35 can be seen at the far end of the container interior space 16.

Fig. 8 shows an end elevation view, in cross-section, taken on lines 8-8 of Fig. 6, showing inlet ports 45 and 46 located within container side walls 33 and 32. As Fig. 8 shows, insulated side walls 32 and 33 are double wall construction with, for example, wall 32 consisting of exterior wall 47 and internal, interior wall 48 with insulating gap 49 between them.

Fig. 9 shows an enlarged detail view, taken on lines 9-9, of Fig. 6 of inlet port 44 in side wall 33. Fig. 9 shows that inlet port 44 is mounted between inner and outer wall members 50 and 51 shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 shows a side elevation view of port 44, and Fig. 11 shows a side elevation view, in cross-section, of the components of port 44. Fig. 12 shows the components of port 44, separated in perspective, including stopper 52, stopper-receiving ring 53, washer 54, cylindrical tube member 55, porous plate 56, and washer 57. These components are shown in assembled form in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 shows a side elevation view, in cross-section, taken on lines 13-13 of Fig. 7, showing the placement of port member 45 in side wall 33.

Fig. 14 shows, in cross-section, taken on lines 14-14 of Fig. 13, the configuration and placement of port 45 in side wall 33.

Figs. 15-17 show the preferred embodiment of the security container 60 with the preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system 80 removably placed inside container 60. The security container is fastened within insulated container wall 10 by means of attaching rivets or screws 81, 82, 83 and 84. As Figs. 15-18 show, the security container monitor-control system can be retrofitted to existing containers by simply forming an opening in front wall 10 of container 1 and mounting security container 60 with its monitor control system 80 inside, in that opening.

Fig. 18 shows, in front elevation view, security container 60, adapted to receive the preferred em-

bodiment of the monitor control system of this invention. The monitor control system security container 60 has a flange 61 for securing the security container over an opening in panel 10 of container 1 shown in Fig. 1. Screws or rivets inserted through openings 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72, fasten security container 60 to end wall 10. Cover 73, hinged at pins 74 and 75, permits cover 73 to open and close on security container 60. Indentation 76 on cover 73 permits a user to pull cover 73 outwardly and upwardly, providing access to the interior of container 60. Screw fasteners 77 and 78 permit the secure fastening of cover 73 over the interior of security container 60. Cover 73 includes slotted plate 79 for passage of gas mixtures through cover 73 and into security container 60.

Fig. 19 shows a rear elevation view of security container 60. Rear panel 91 includes opening 93 for electrical connections, opening 94 for connection of gas passage hose 12, and panel 95 for inflow of outside air through openings provided in panel 95. Container atmosphere exits the container through opening 94. Container atmosphere passes through the wall of container 60, through opening 195, and pass by diffusion through opening 196 (see Fig. 21) into the monitor-control system 100.

Fig. 20 shows security container 60 with cover 73 open to expose interior space 90 of the container. Interior space 90 has, at its lower end, spring-loaded panel 91, connected, via spring-loaded pivots 92 and 93, to the front edge of side walls 94 and 95 on the interior of security container 60. This panel 91 opens downwardly to permit insertion of monitor-control system 100 (see Fig. 21), and is urged upwardly by spring-loaded mounts 92 and 93 to provide a gastight seal when the monitor control system 100 is absent from container 60 and cover 73 is closed.

Fig. 22 shows the same view of security container 60 as Fig. 20 with monitor-control system 100 inserted in container space 90. Flapper element 91 is omitted in Fig. 22 to show that monitor-control system 100 occupies substantially the entire space 90 inside security container 60. When monitor control system 100 is absent from container 60, insulator plug 100A may be inserted into container 60 in its place. Plug 100A (see Fig. 22A) is a block of insulating foam having substantially the same size and shape as system 100, and acts to seal all openings between container 60 and container space 16.

Figs. 21 and 23 show the rear and front panels of monitor-control system 100, respectively. Rear panel 101 includes opening 102 for electrical cable connection, and panel 103 with a plurality of openings 104, 105, and so on, to permit gases to pass into and out of the monitor-control system. Rear

panel 101 is held to front panel 102 of monitor-control system 100 by means of screws 106, 107, 108 and 109. Panel 103 is held in place on rear panel 101 by means of screws 110, 111, 112, 113 and 114.

Front panel 102 of monitor-control system 100 includes LED openings 115, 116, 117, and 118. Panel 102 is tilted outwardly and downwardly around openings 115-118 for easy observation from below system 100. Front panel 102 also includes removable panel 119 held in place on panel 102 by fasteners 120 and 121. Panel 119 includes slotted openings 122 to permit passage of gas mixtures into and out of monitor-control system 100.

Fig. 24 shows the internal configuration of the preferred embodiment of monitor-control system 100. Inside monitor-control system 100 is slider valve 125 which slides to the left to cover, and to the right to uncover openings 126 and 127 to permit gases to pass into and out of the monitor-control system, and thus into and out of interior space 16 of container 1. Slider valve 125 is attached to stepper-motor shaft 128, and is adapted to move left and right from the fully closed position to the fully open position in small incremental steps, depending upon the desired inflow and outflow of air into the container, or gases from the container to the outside.

Sensor board 133 includes oxygen sensor 130 and carbon dioxide sensor 131. Sensor board 133 is electrically linked via cable connector 132 to microprocessor board 129. Microprocessor board 129 carries a microprocessor and associated electronics for programming desired carbon dioxide and oxygen concentration setpoints, deadband values around those setpoints; for receiving signals from carbon dioxide concentration sensor 131 and oxygen sensor 130; and for comparing those sensed values with the desired values and generating signals appropriate to maintaining oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations at desired setpoints or within desired deadband values around such setpoints. Openings 126 and 127, when the monitor-control system is assembled, mate with openings 134 and 135. Opening 135 permits outside air to enter container 60 and pass through opening 95. Opening 134 is the duct through which container gases exit the container interior space, and connects to opening 94 for this purpose.

Fig. 32 shows the construction and operation of the self-calibrating mechanism in the monitor-control system 100. Attached to the interior wall of system 100 is three-way solenoid valve 199. Container atmosphere flows to valve 199 through tubing 200. Outside air, for calibration, flows to valve 199 through tubing 197. Gases exit valve 199 through tubing 198 and flow through paths 213, 214 and 215 to the oxygen and carbon dioxide

sensors, respectively. During self-calibration, outside air only flows to carbon dioxide sensor 131 and oxygen sensor 130, and the signals from these sensors determine whether the sensors are accurately detecting the concentration of these gases. If they are not, the sensors may be replaced or recalibrated until they do accurately reflect the concentration of these gases in air. Thereupon, valve 199 shuts off the flow of outside air, and admits container atmosphere to enter the valve through tubing 200 and to leave the valve through tubing path 198. Gaskets 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207 and 208 and sensors chamber walls 209, 210, 211 and 212 prevent unwanted gases from entering either sensor chamber or the passages leading to the sensor chambers.

Figs. 25 and 26 show top plan, cross-sectional views of security container 60 with monitor-control system 100 inside container 60. These views show the flow of container atmosphere and outside air through passages 134 and 135, respectively, when slider valve 125 is opened.

Figs. 27-29 show the flow of gases through hose 12 and the back wall of security container 60, and through opening 142 in monitor-control system 100. Gases then flow through passages 143, 140, and 141 to exit the monitor-control system through slotted openings 122 in monitor-control system 100 and slotted opening 79 in security container 60. Figs. 28 and 29 show passages for gases to enter monitor-control system 100 through passage 135 for continuous sensing of oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations.

Figs. 30 and 31 show the configuration of the preferred embodiment of the oxygen sensor, generally designated 150. Gases from interior 16 of container 1 pass into monitor-control system 100, and then through gas-permeable membrane 151 into interior 152 of sensor 150. These gases then pass through small opening 154 in element 153. Element 153 includes heater 155, and electrodes 156 and 157, which lie on either side of stabilized zirconia element 158. Zirconia element 158 is permeable to oxygen, but not to other gases. A voltage is applied to each of elements 156 and 157, and the voltage difference arising when oxygen passes through element 158 is proportional to the oxygen concentration at the surface of membrane 158. The resulting voltage difference signal appears across two pins, one of which is pin 159, and passes to the microprocessor via cable connector 132 (see Fig. 24).

Figs. 33-35 show a preferred embodiment of the carbon dioxide concentration sensor 160. This sensor includes gas-permeable membrane 161 attached to plate 162, which is gas impermeable, forming interior space 163. Within interior space 163 is metal container 164 divided into two cham-

bers 165 and 166. Chamber 166 has opening 167 to admit gases from the container. Within chamber 166 is thermistor 168. Inside chamber 165 is reference thermistor 169. Thermistor 168 is attached to electrical leads 170 and 171. Thermistor 169 is attached to leads 172 and 173.

Each of thermistors 168 and 169 has the same applied current. Thus, if thermistor 168 is operating in a gas mixture similar to that in the sealed reference chamber 165, both thermistors will operate at substantially the same temperature and will therefore have approximately the same electrical resistance. The bridge circuit will be balanced under these conditions. If the gas mixture in chamber 166 contains carbon dioxide, the temperature of thermistor 168 will change, causing a change in the resistance of thermistor 168. The unbalancing of the bridge circuit which results from this resistance change provides an output voltage change which is a measure of the carbon dioxide concentration.

The temperature of thermistor 168 is influenced by the temperature of the gas mixture in chamber 166, and therefore the data obtained from the output of the bridge circuit must be temperature corrected to obtain accurate carbon dioxide concentration readings. The semiconductor temperature sensor 174, provides a temperature-proportional voltage output which is used to derive the required correction factor.

Oxygen concentration also influences the temperature of thermistor 168, and therefore the data obtained from the oxygen sensor is also used to derive a correction factor for the determination of carbon dioxide concentration.

Fig. 35 shows the circuitry for providing constant current of desired amount to thermistors 168 and 169 and the reference control and gain stages for this sensor.

Gases from interior space 16 of container 1 pass into chamber 166 through opening 167, and, depending on their carbon dioxide concentration, vary the output from thermistor 168. This variation is related to carbon dioxide concentration. The signals generated by thermistors 168 and 169 are transmitted on leads 170, 171, 172 and 173, and the signals from semiconductor temperature-sensing device 174 are transmitted on leads 175, 176 and 177 to sensor board 133 via cable connector 132. See Figs. 33-35 and Fig. 24.

Figs. 50-53 show an alternative preferred embodiment of the security container 260 with an alternative preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system 300 removably placed inside security container 260. The security container is fastened with an insulated container wall 10 by means of attaching rivets or screws 281, 282, 283 and 284. As Figs. 50-53 show, the security container monitor-control system can be retrofitted to existing

containers by simply forming an opening in front wall 10 of container 1 and mounting security container 260 with the monitor-control system 300 inside, in that opening.

Fig. 54 shows, in front elevation view, security container 260, adapted to receive the alternative preferred embodiment of the monitor-control system of this invention. The monitor-control system of security container 260 has a flange 261 for securing the security container over an opening in panel 10 of container 1 as shown in Fig. 1. Screws or rivets inserted through openings 400, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, and 313, fasten security container 260 to end wall 10. Cover 273, hinged at pins 274 and 275, permits cover 273 to open and close on security container 260. Indentation 276 on cover 273 permits a user to pull cover 273 outwardly and upwardly, providing access to the interior of container 260. Screw fasteners 277 and 278 permit the secure fastening of cover 273 over the interior of security container 260. Cover 273 includes slotted plate 279 for passage of gas mixtures through cover 273 and into security container 260.

Fig. 55 shows a rear elevation view of security container 260. Rear panel 291 includes opening 293 for electrical connections, opening 294 for connection of gas passage hose 12, and opening 295 for inflow of outside air into container 1. Container atmosphere exits the container through opening 294. Container atmosphere passes through the wall of container 260, through opening 295, and passes by diffusion through openings 296 and 296a (see Figs. 56 and 57) into the monitor-control system 300.

Temperature sensor 401, and related temperature calibration EEPROM 403, permit accurate measurement of the temperature inside container 16. Board 404, carrying sensor 401, is secured to the rear panel of container 260 through gas-tight O-ring seal 402.

Fig. 56 shows security container 260 with cover 273 opened to expose interior space 390 of container 260.

Fig. 58 shows the same view of security container 260 as Fig. 56, with monitor-control system 300 inserted in container space 390. When monitor-control system 300 is absent from container 260, insulator plug 301 (see Fig. 61) may be inserted into container 260 in its place. Plug 301 is a block of insulating foam having substantially the same size and shape as system 300, and acts to seal all openings between container 260 and container space 16.

Figs. 57 and 59 show the rear and front panels of monitor-control system 300, respectively. Rear panel 302 includes opening 303 for electrical cable connections, and openings 304, 305, and 296 to

permit gases to pass into and through system 300. Rear panel 302 is held to front panel 306 of system 300 by means of screws 307, 308, 309, and 310.

Front panel 306 of system 300 includes LED openings 311, 312, 313, 314, and 315. Panel 306 is tilted outwardly and downwardly around openings 311-315 for easy observation from below system 300. Front panel 306 also includes removable panel 316 held in place on panel 306 by fasteners 317 and 318. Panel 316 includes slotted openings 319 to permit passage of gas into and out of system 300.

Fig. 60 shows the interior configuration of the alternative preferred embodiment of system 300. Inside system 300 is slider valve assembly 320 which slides to the left to cover, and to the right to uncover openings 321 and 322 to permit gases to pass through system 300, and thus into and out of the interior space 16 of container 1. Slider valve assembly 320 is attached to stepper-motor shaft 323, and is adapted to move left and right from a fully closed position to a fully open position in small incremental steps, depending upon the desired inflow and outflow of air into the container, or gases from the container from the outside. Assembly 320 includes two Delrin plastic panels 320 and 320b with a steel plate 320c between them. Slider 320d is made of a Teflon plastic.

Sensor board 324 includes oxygen sensor 325 and carbon dioxide sensor 326. Sensor board 324 is electrically linked via cable connector 327 to microprocessor board 328. Microprocessor board 328 carries a microprocessor and associated electronics for programming desired carbon dioxide and oxygen concentration set points, and dead-band values around these set points; for receiving signals from carbon dioxide sensor 326 and oxygen sensor 325; and for comparing those sensor values with the desired values and generating signals appropriate to maintaining oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations at desired set points or within desired deadband values around the set points. Openings 321 and 322, when the monitor-control system 300 is assembled, mate with openings 305 and 296. Opening 296 permits outside air to enter container 260 and pass through opening 295. Opening 305 is the duct through which container gases exit the container interior space 16, and connects to opening 294 for this purpose.

Figs. 64 and 65 show a top plan view in cross-section of container 260 with system 300 inserted in container 260. Container gases flow through openings 330 (see also Fig. 55) and openings 304 and come into contact with carbon dioxide sensor 331 and oxygen sensor 332. These sensors correspond to carbon dioxide and oxygen sensors 131 and 130 (see Fig. 32). O-rings 333 and 334 provide gas tight sealing between board 44 carrying the

two sensors 330 and 331 and interior space 290 while permitting the free flow of container gases into contact with the two sensors.

Figs. 62 and 63 show top plan, cross-sectional views of security container 260 with monitor-control system 300 inside container 260. These views show the flow of container atmosphere along lines 407 and 408 and outside air along lines 409, 410, 411 and 412 through passages 294 and 306 when slider valve 320 is opened. O-rings 336 and 335, 340 and 339 provide gas tight sealing between slide valve assembly 320 and system 300 so that gases passing into and out of container 1 are confined to flow through passages 294 and 306. O-rings 337 and 338 provide further gas tight sealing between security enclosure 260 and system 300.

Claims

1. A system adapted for insertion in, and removal from the wall of a refrigerated container for respiring perishables for controlling the oxygen concentration and carbon dioxide concentration in said container includes means for monitoring and controlling oxygen concentration, and means for monitoring and controlling carbon dioxide concentration, dynamically and continuously.
2. The system of claim 1 further comprising means for sensing the concentration of carbon dioxide in said container, means for sensing the concentration of oxygen in said container, means for opening and closing valve means to admit fresh air, as a source of oxygen, into said container, and to expel from said container gases low in oxygen concentration and high in carbon dioxide concentration.
3. The system of claim 1 or claim 2 further comprising means for circulating gas mixtures within said container through means for removing carbon dioxide from said gas mixtures.
4. The system of claim 1, 2 or 3 further comprising means for establishing desired setpoints for the concentration of carbon dioxide, and for the concentration of oxygen, within said container.
5. The system of any preceding claim further comprising means for continuously recording carbon dioxide concentration and oxygen concentration within said container.
6. The system of any preceding claim further comprising means for continuously reading and recording the temperature within said container.
7. The system of any preceding claim including means for detecting, continuously, the concentration of oxygen, and the concentration of carbon dioxide in said container over a desired programmed time, and for controlling the concentration of oxygen and carbon dioxide at or near desired, programmed oxygen and carbon dioxide values over said time.
8. The system of any preceding claim further comprising means for connecting said system to a refrigeration system in said container
9. The system of any preceding claim further comprising means for installing said system in a wall of said container and for connecting said system to a refrigeration system within said container, said system occupying substantially no cargo space in said container.
10. The system of any preceding claim further comprising secure housing means for said system, said housing means being adapted for attachment to a wall of said container and for attachment to the refrigeration system in said container, if any.
11. The system of any preceding claim further comprising means for setting and changing, over time, desired concentration setpoints for carbon dioxide and oxygen within said container, coupled to means for increasing or decreasing the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide, separately, to maintain the concentrations of these gases at or near said desired setpoints.
12. The system of any preceding claim further comprising microprocessor means, RAM and ROM means, and clock means operatively connected to said means for monitoring and controlling the concentration of oxygen and carbon dioxide within said container.
13. The system of any preceding claim further comprising a portable device for transmitting, to said system, desired oxygen concentration setpoints, and desired carbon dioxide concentration setpoints, and for receiving logged data of oxygen concentration, carbon dioxide concentration and temperature detected within said container.
14. The system of any preceding claim further comprising means for formulating and communicating oxygen concentration and carbon

dioxide concentration setpoints to said system, and means for receiving and displaying or printing logged carbon dioxide concentration, logged oxygen concentration and logged temperature data from said system.

15. The system of claim 14 further comprising means for issuing commands for identification of said apparatus, for its diagnostic status, for its carbon dioxide concentration sensor status, its oxygen concentration sensor status, and its logged data, including carbon dioxide concentration data accumulated over time, oxygen concentration data accumulated over time, and temperature data, accumulated over time, in said container.

16. An apparatus for determining the concentration of carbon dioxide in a gas mixture that includes carbon dioxide, comprising: housing means forming a chamber permeable to gas mixtures including carbon dioxide, said housing including means for detecting the temperature of gases in said chamber; mounted within said housing in said chamber, a container having two chambers, with the first of said chambers substantially impermeable to gases entering said space, the second of said chambers having an opening to admit gases entering said chamber; each of said chambers including a thermistor, said thermistors being adapted to be maintained at substantially the same current; and means for detecting signals from said thermistors to determine said carbon dioxide concentration.

17. The apparatus of claim 16 further comprising means for adjusting the carbon dioxide concentration value with data from said temperature detecting means.

18. An apparatus for determining the concentration of oxygen in a gas mixture that includes oxygen comprising: a chamber permeable to gas mixtures including oxygen; mounted within said chamber, a hollow container adapted to be incrementally heated, including digital-to-analog conversion means connected to said hollow container and adapted to heat said container incrementally over time, and having an opening to admit inflow of gases including oxygen, and an oxygen-permeable zirconia element having, on each side, electrode means affixed to said zirconia element; and connected to said elements, means for carrying electrical signals representative of the oxygen concentration in the gas mixtures entering said chamber.

19. A housing means adapted for attachment to the exterior wall of a container for respiring perishables comprising a container with a cover adapted to be opened and closed, and adapted to be secured in the closed position.

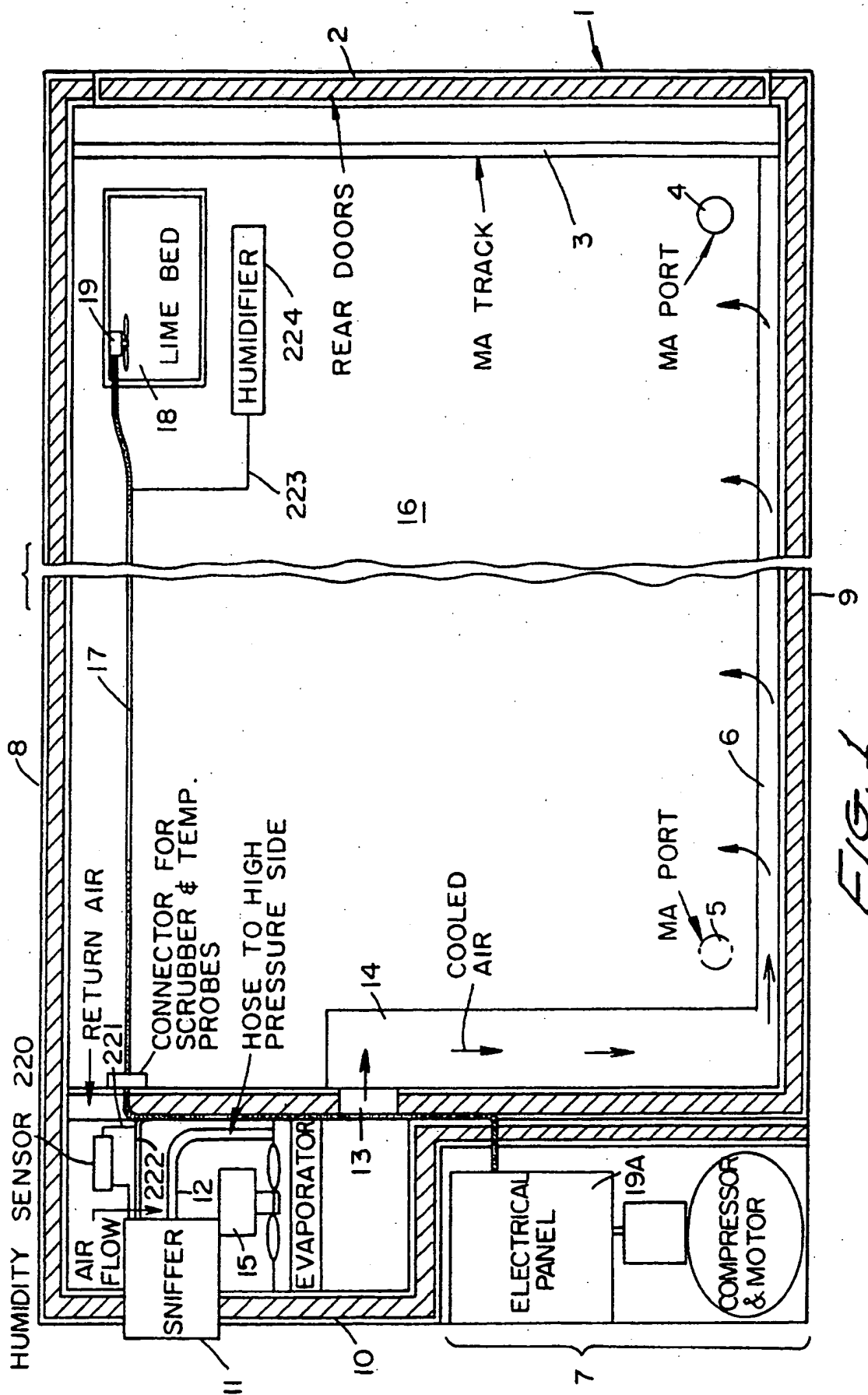
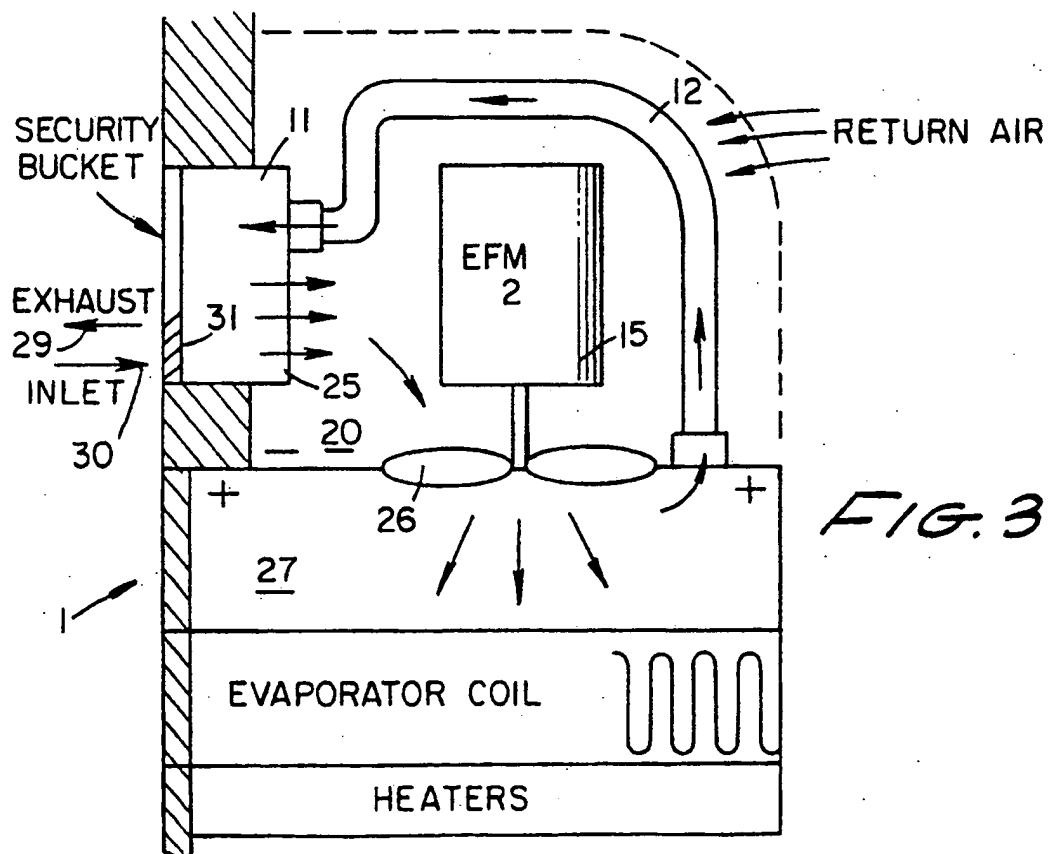
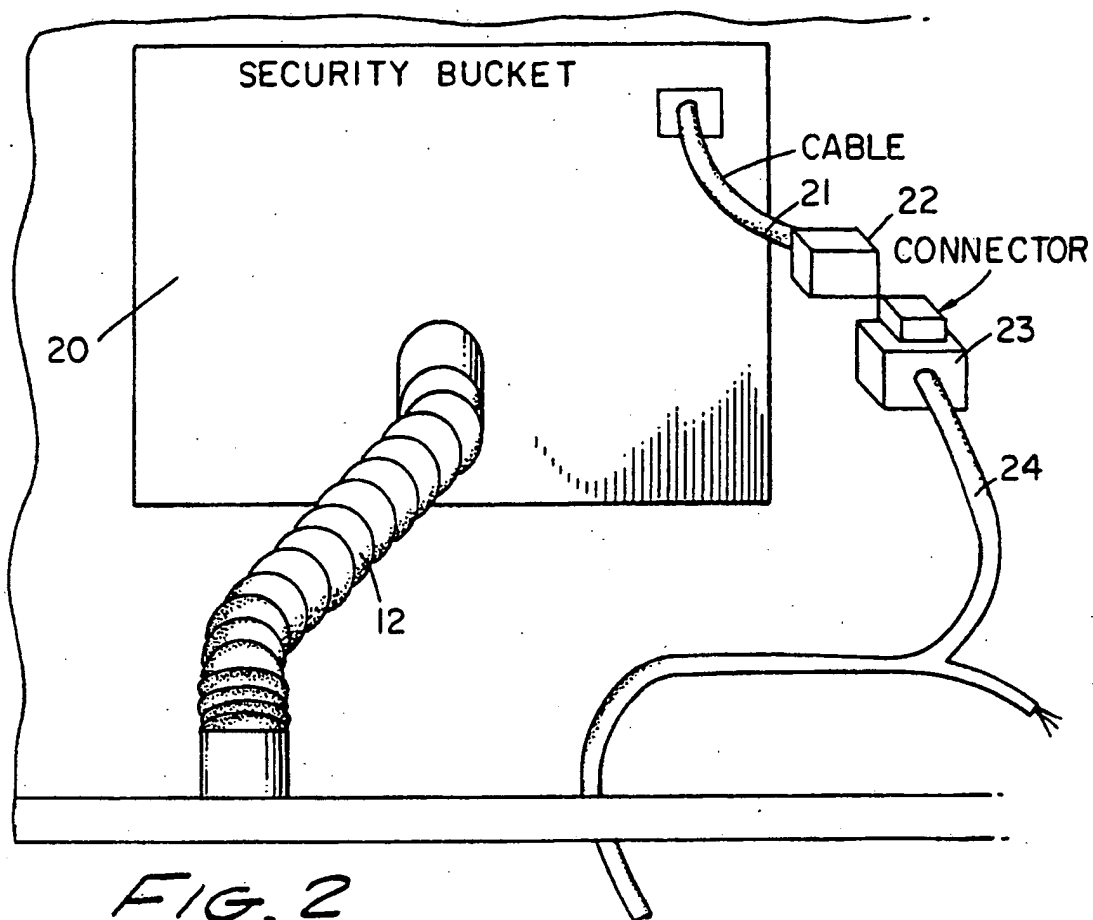
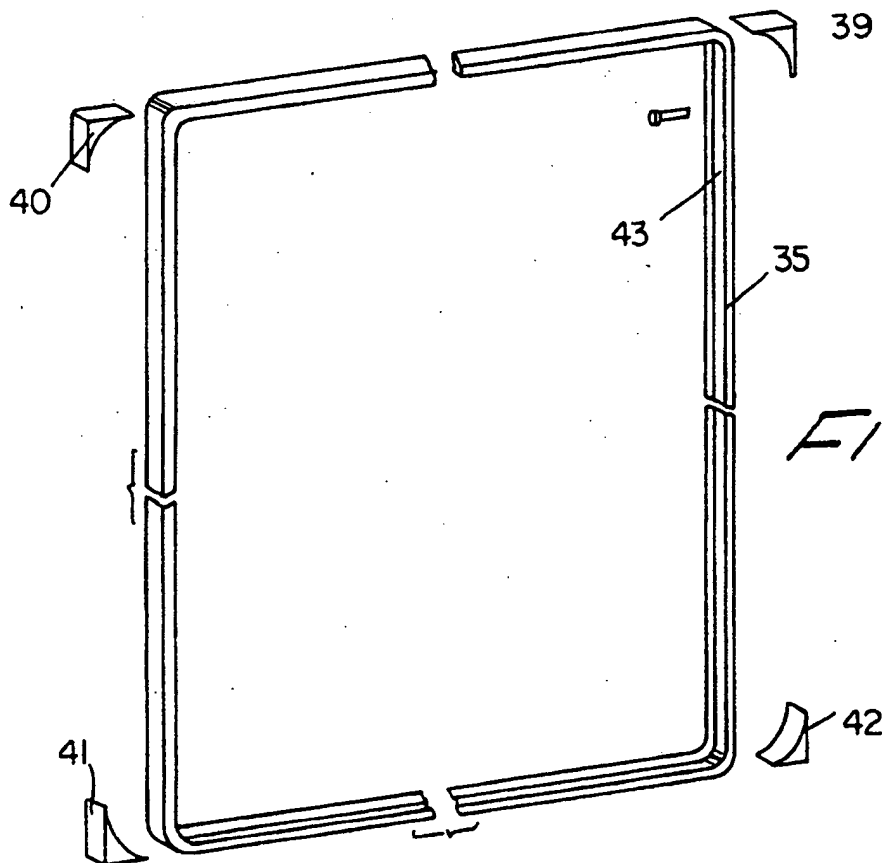
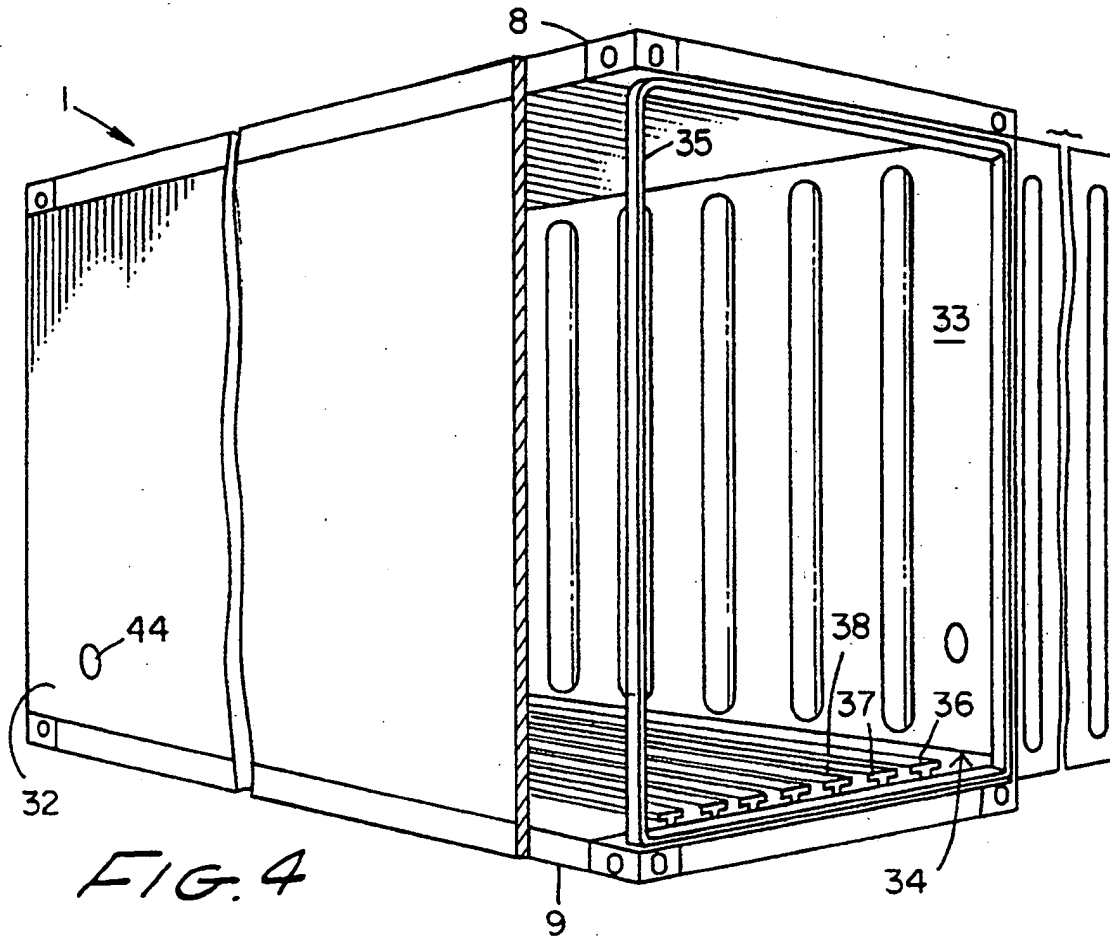


FIG. 1





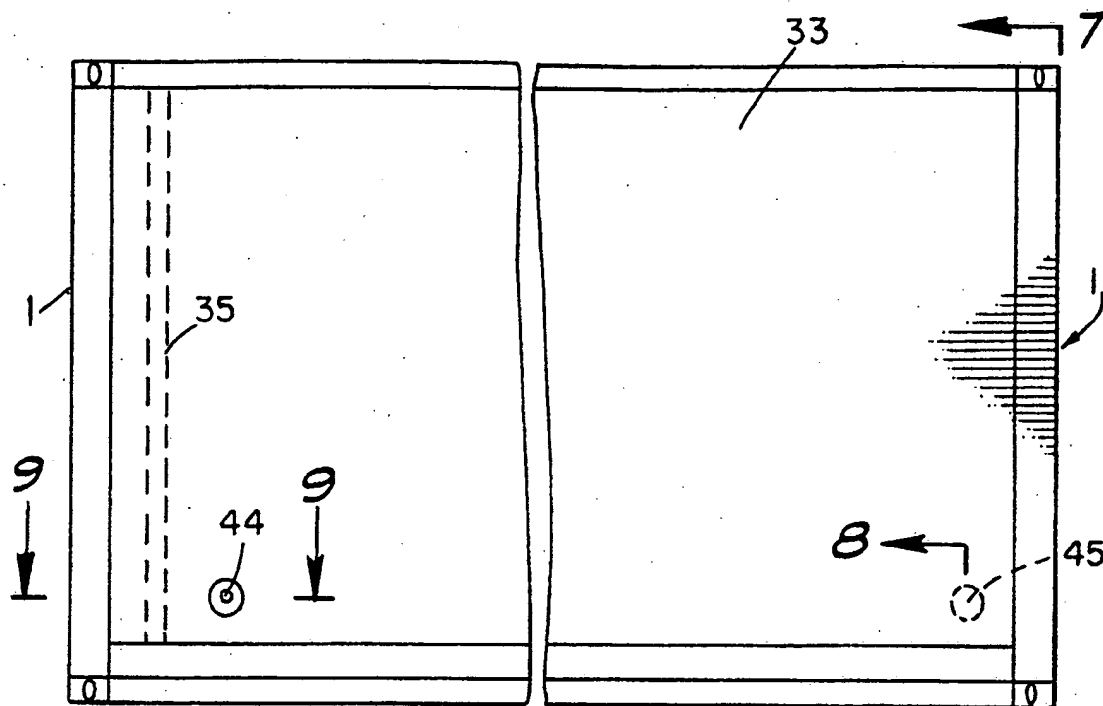


FIG. 6

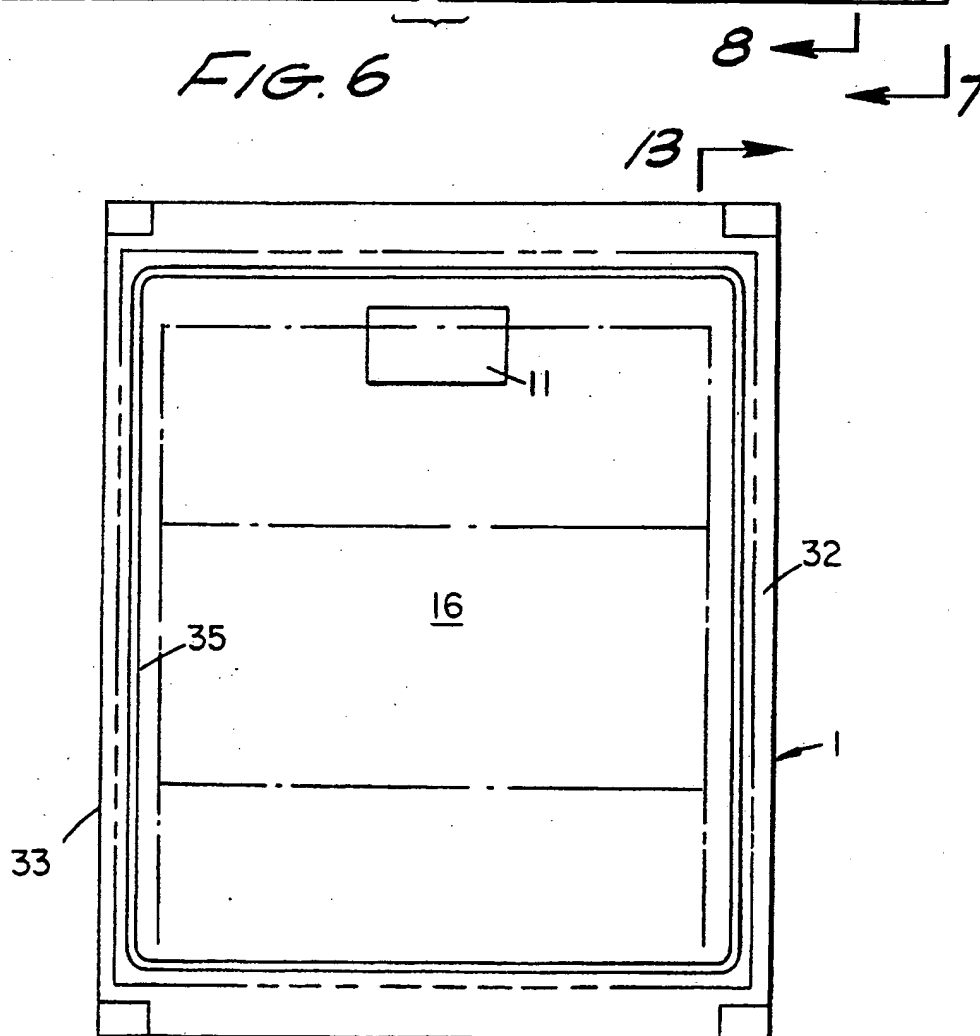


FIG. 7

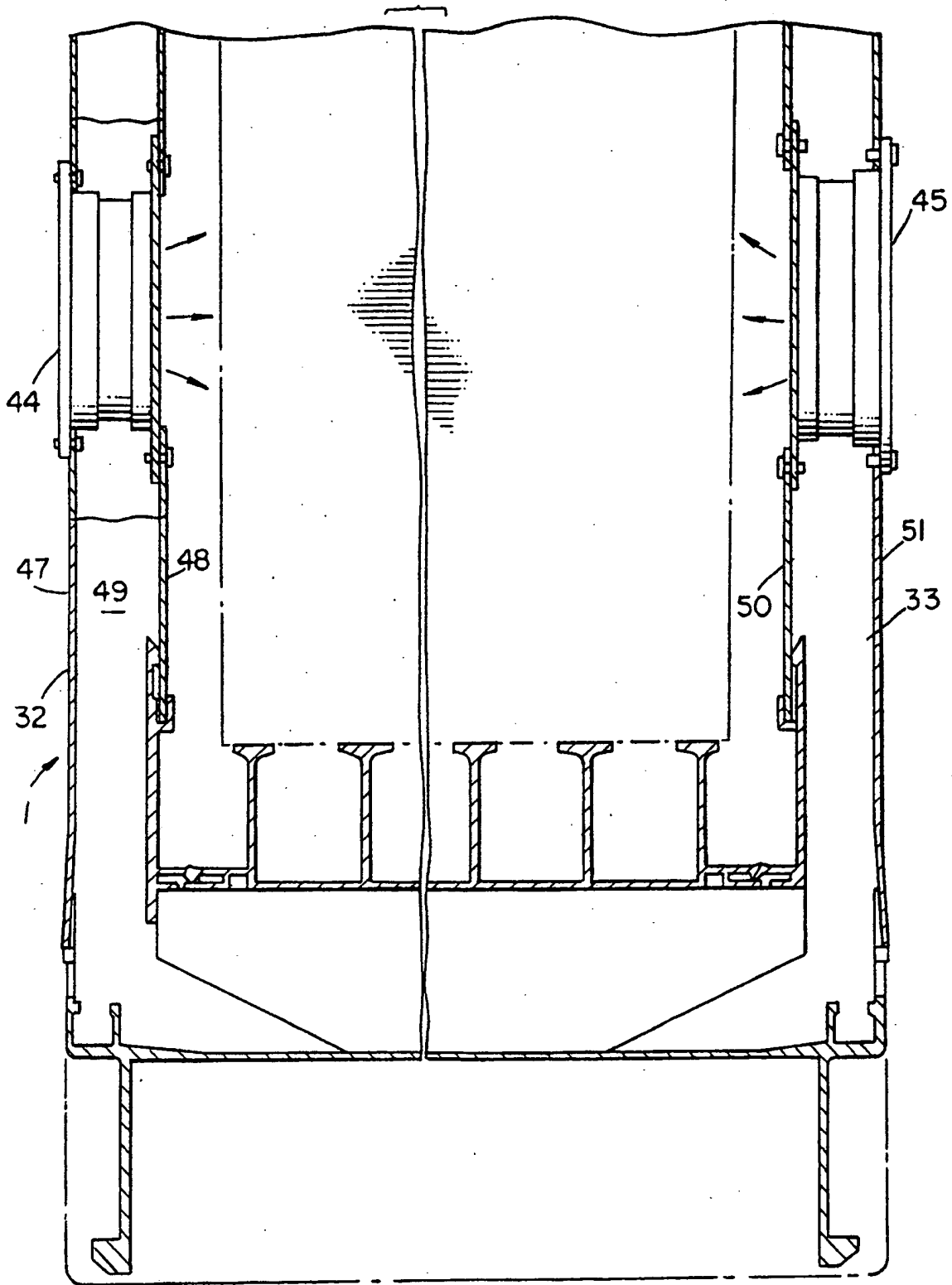


FIG. 8

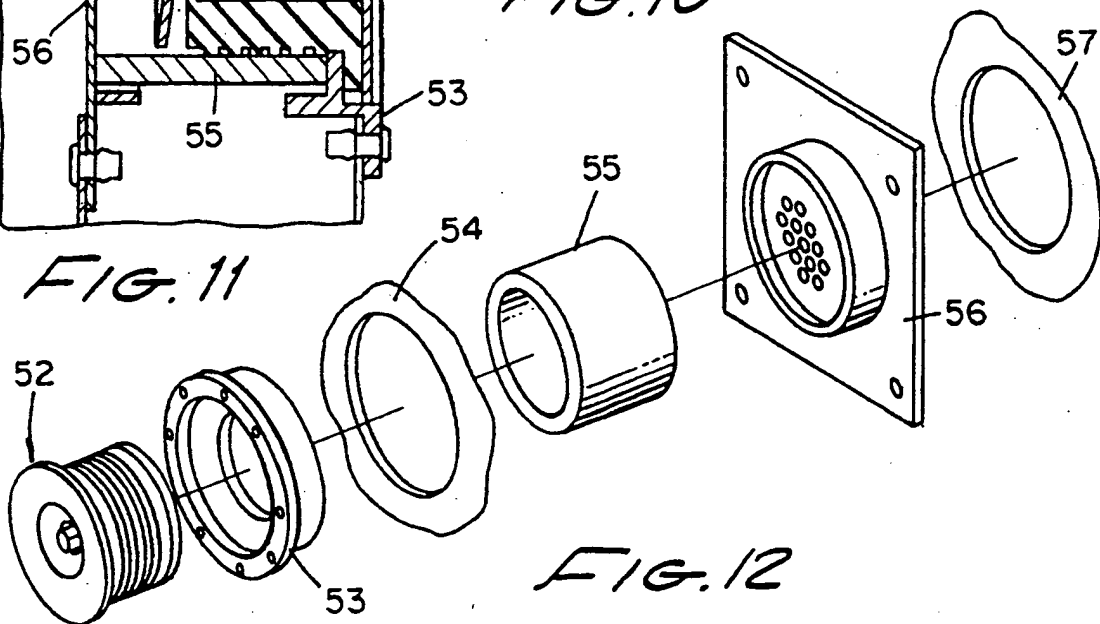
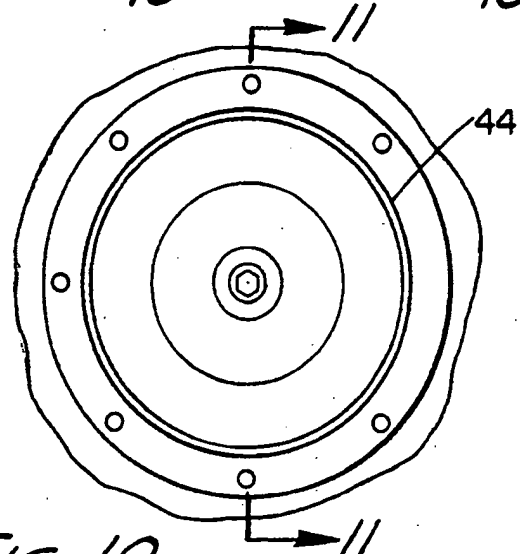
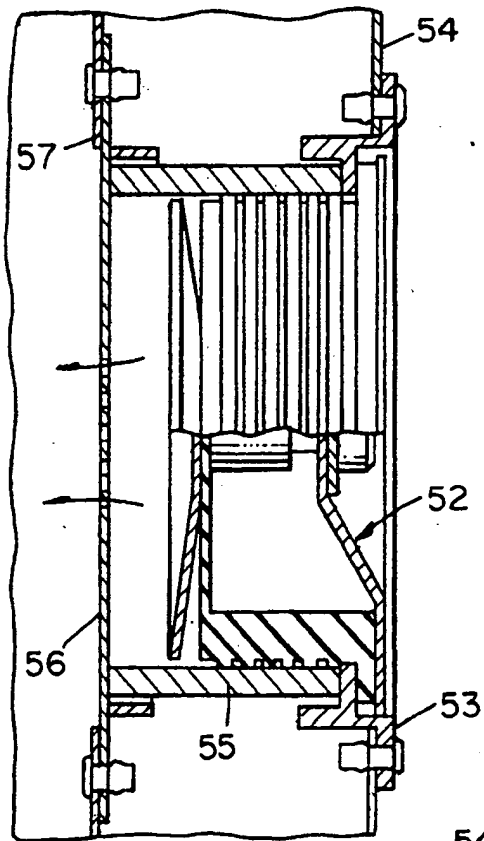
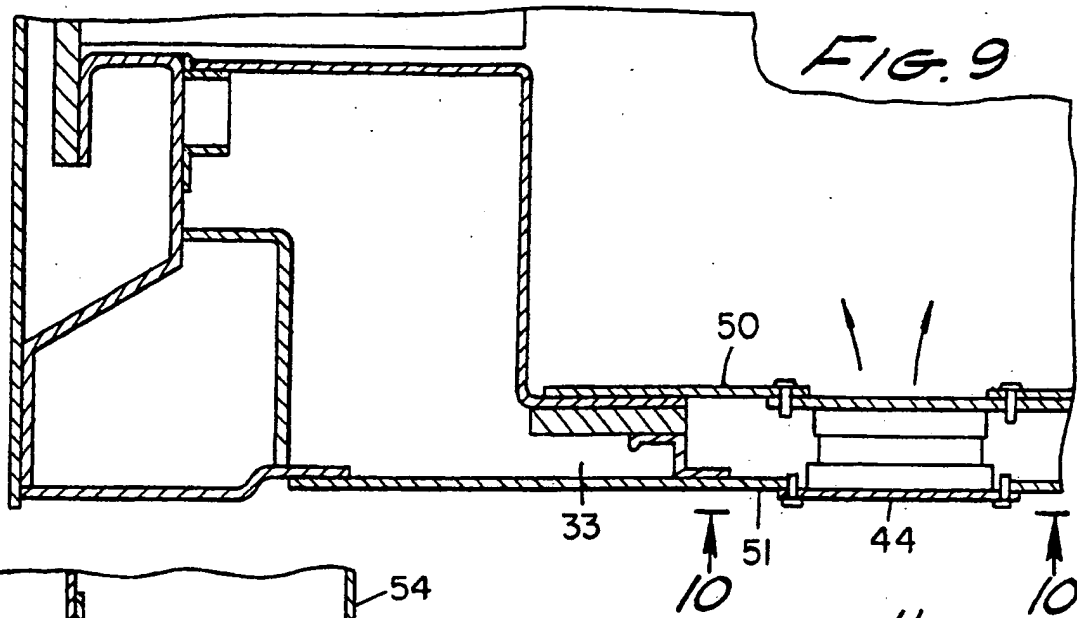


FIG. 13

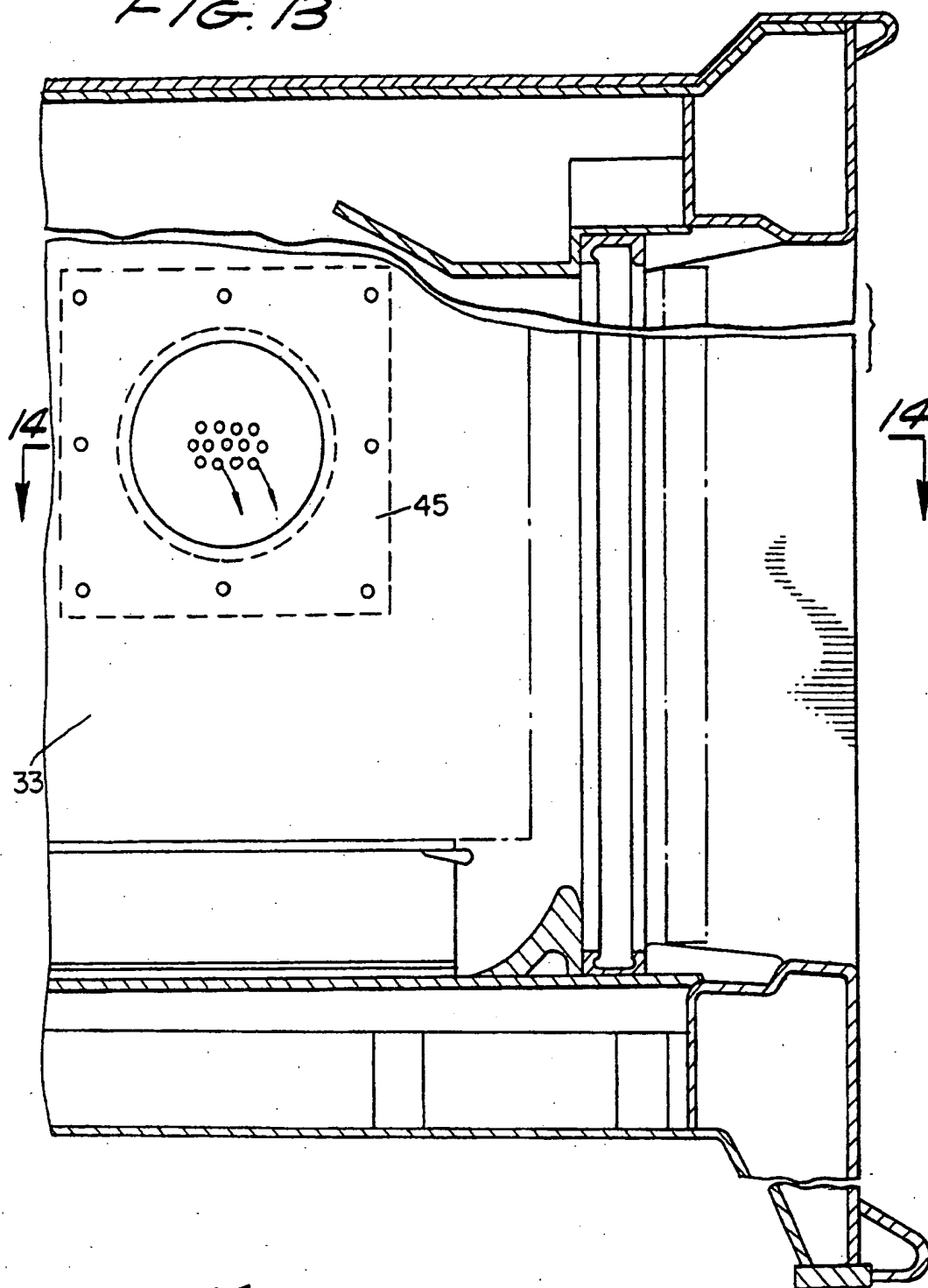
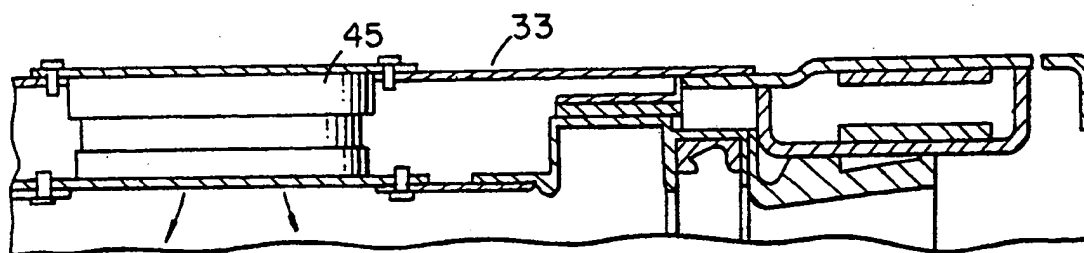
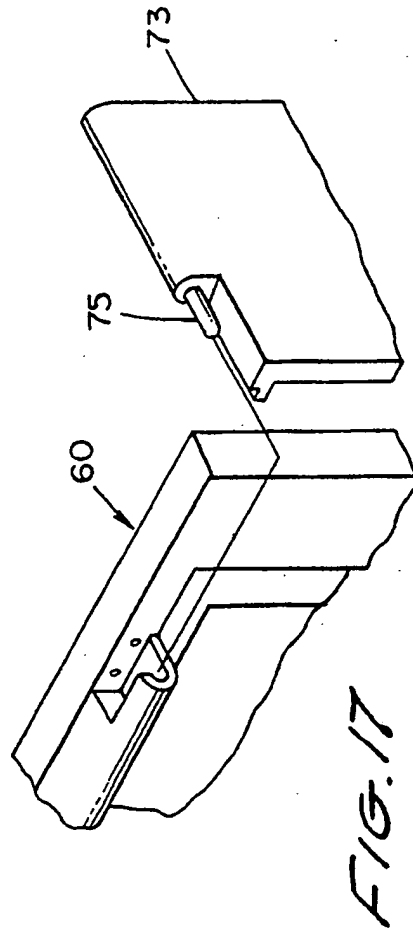
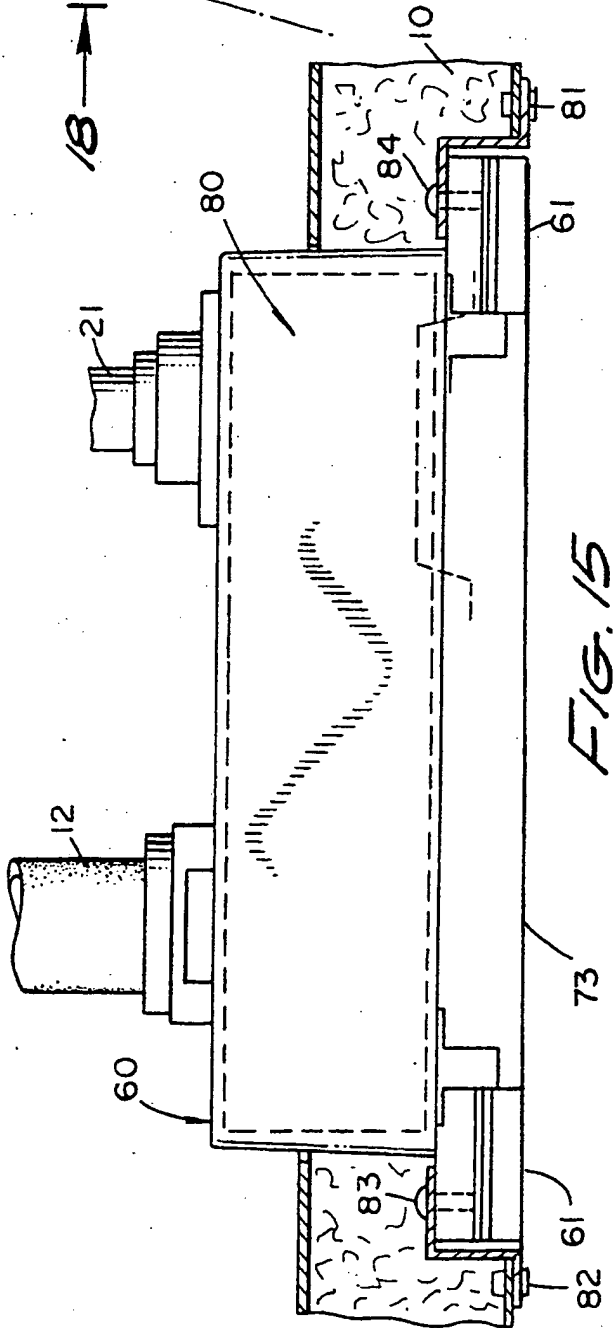
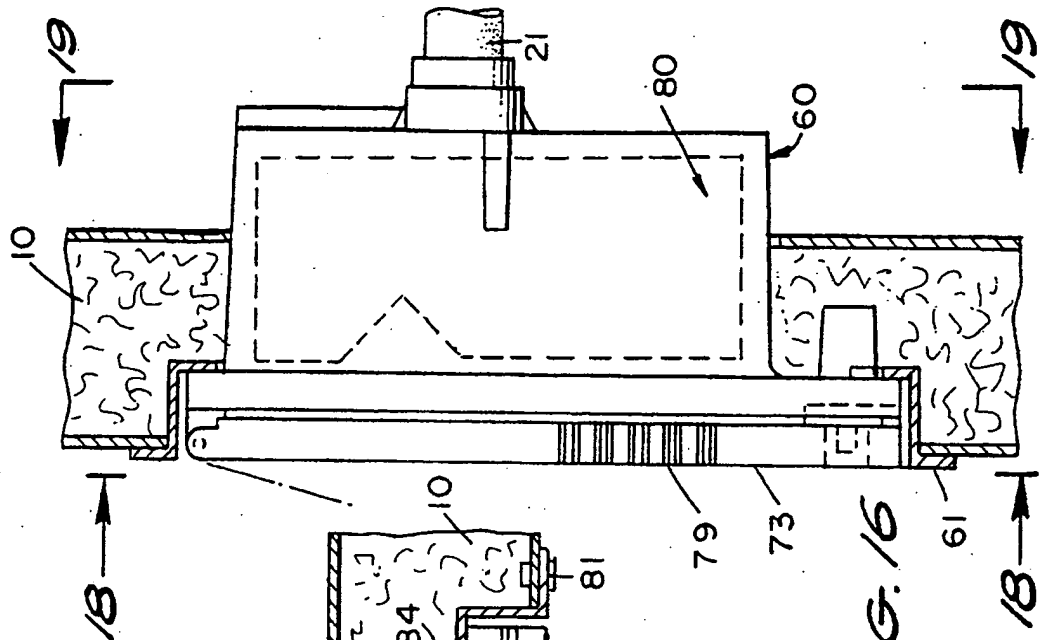


FIG. 14





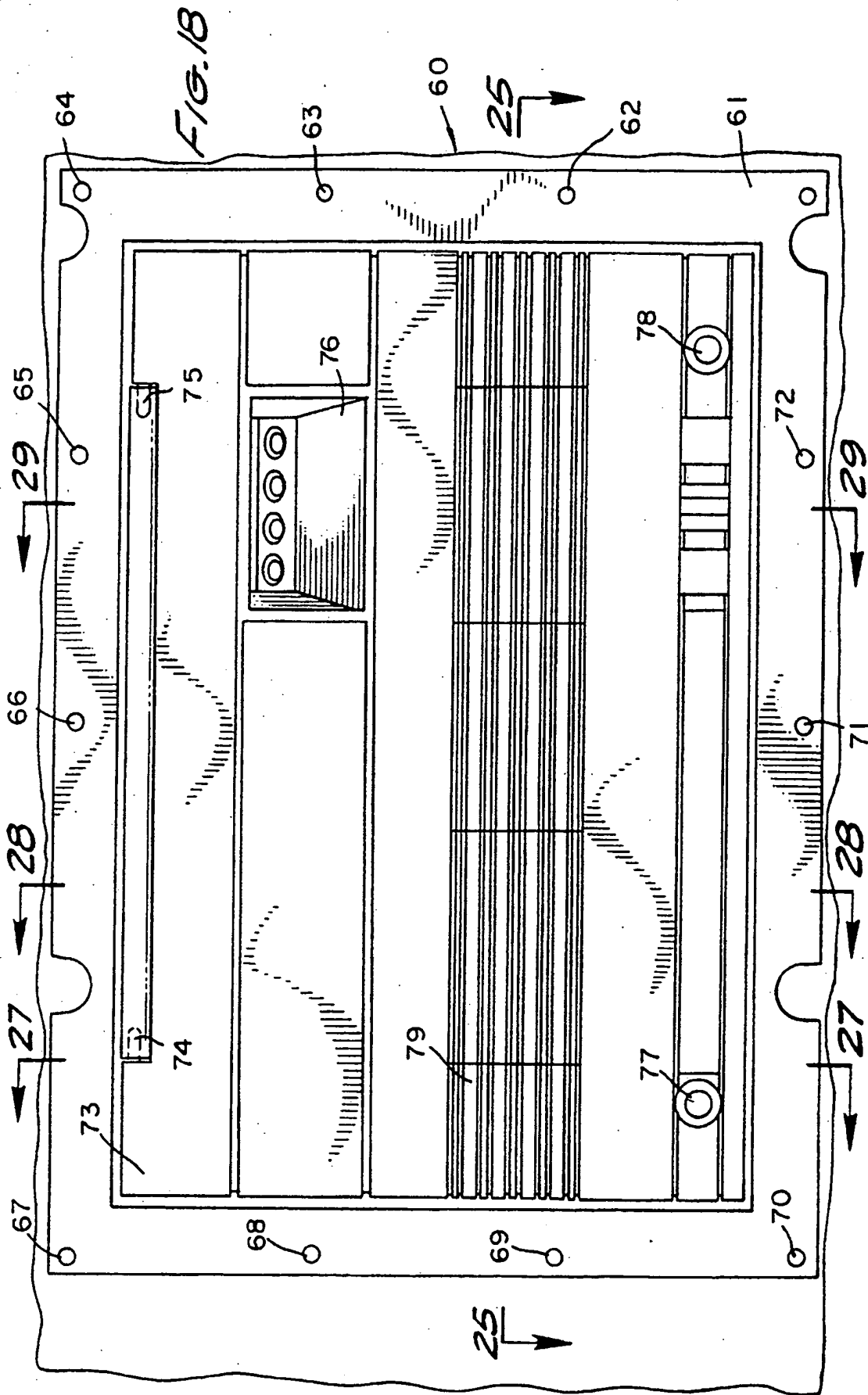
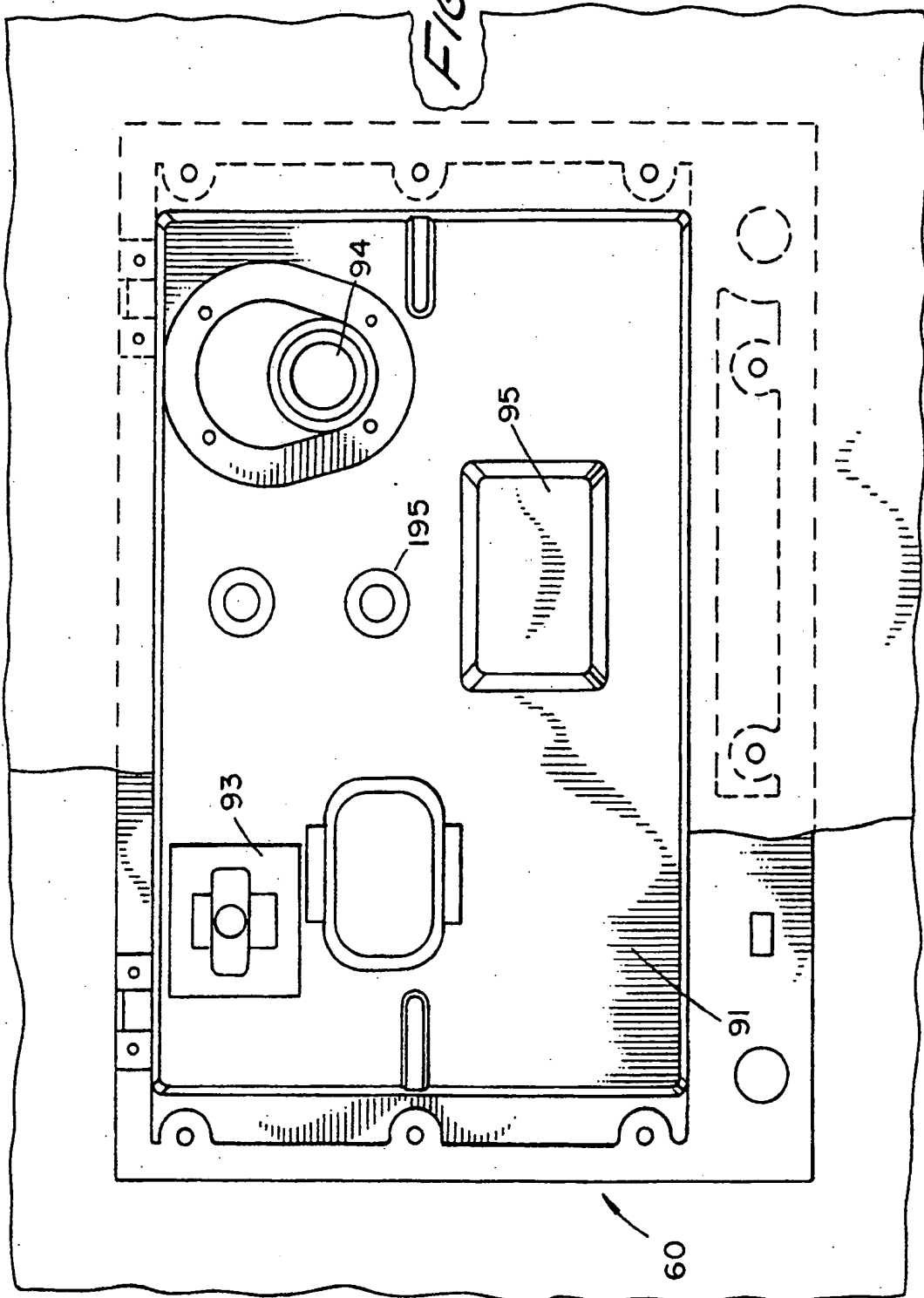
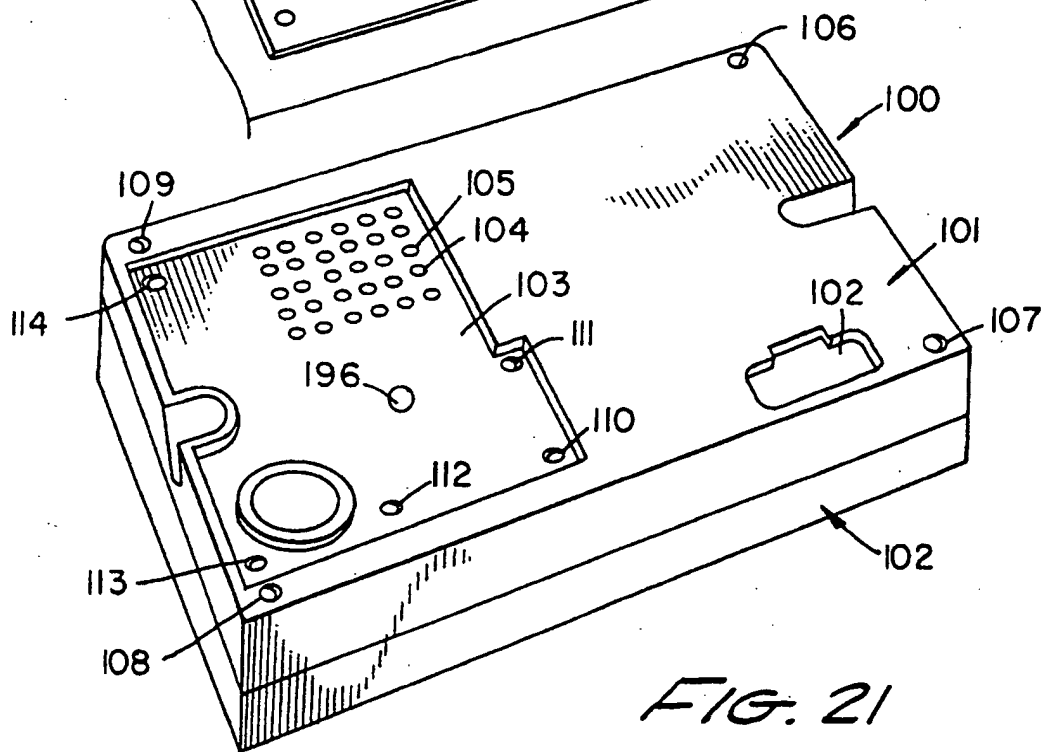
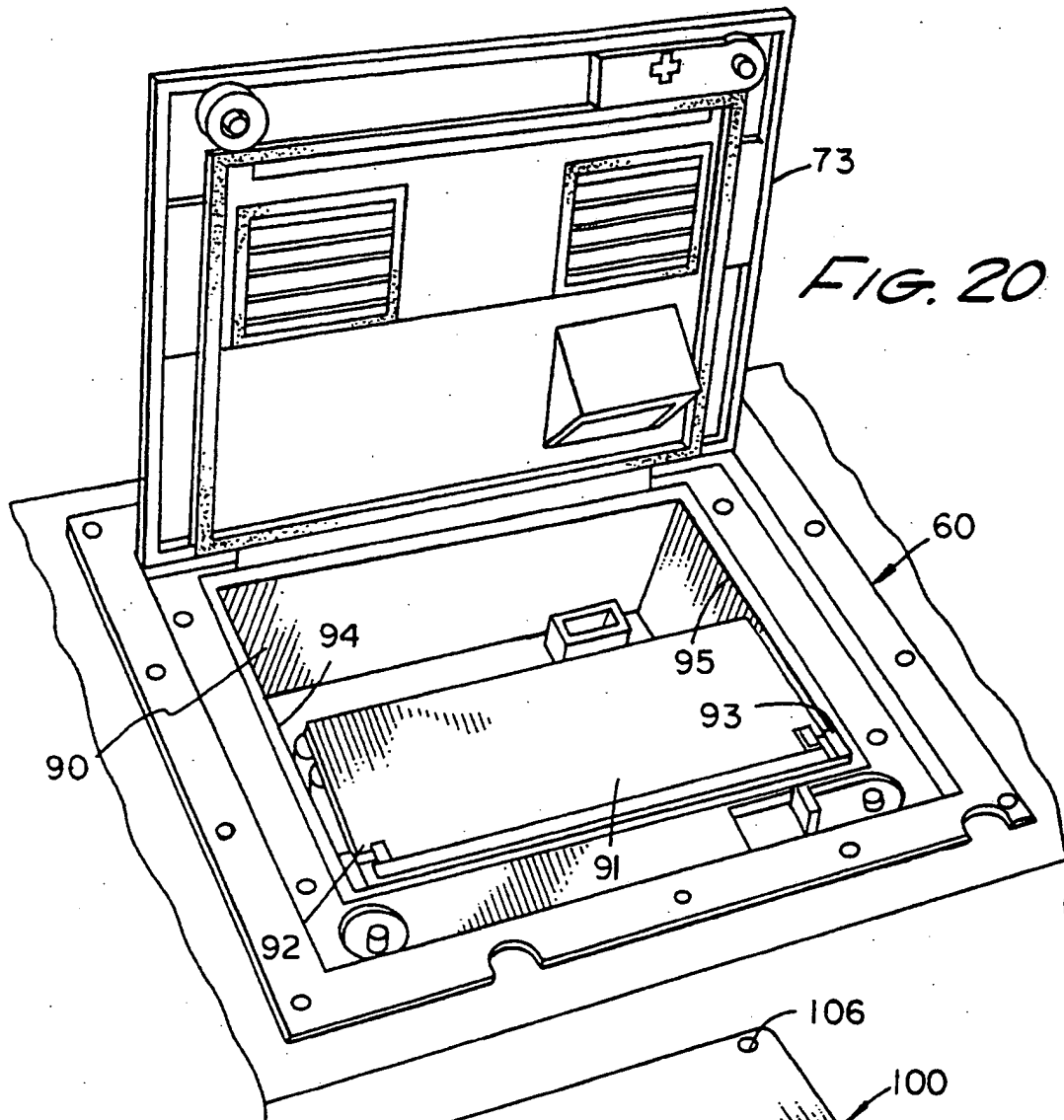


FIG. 19





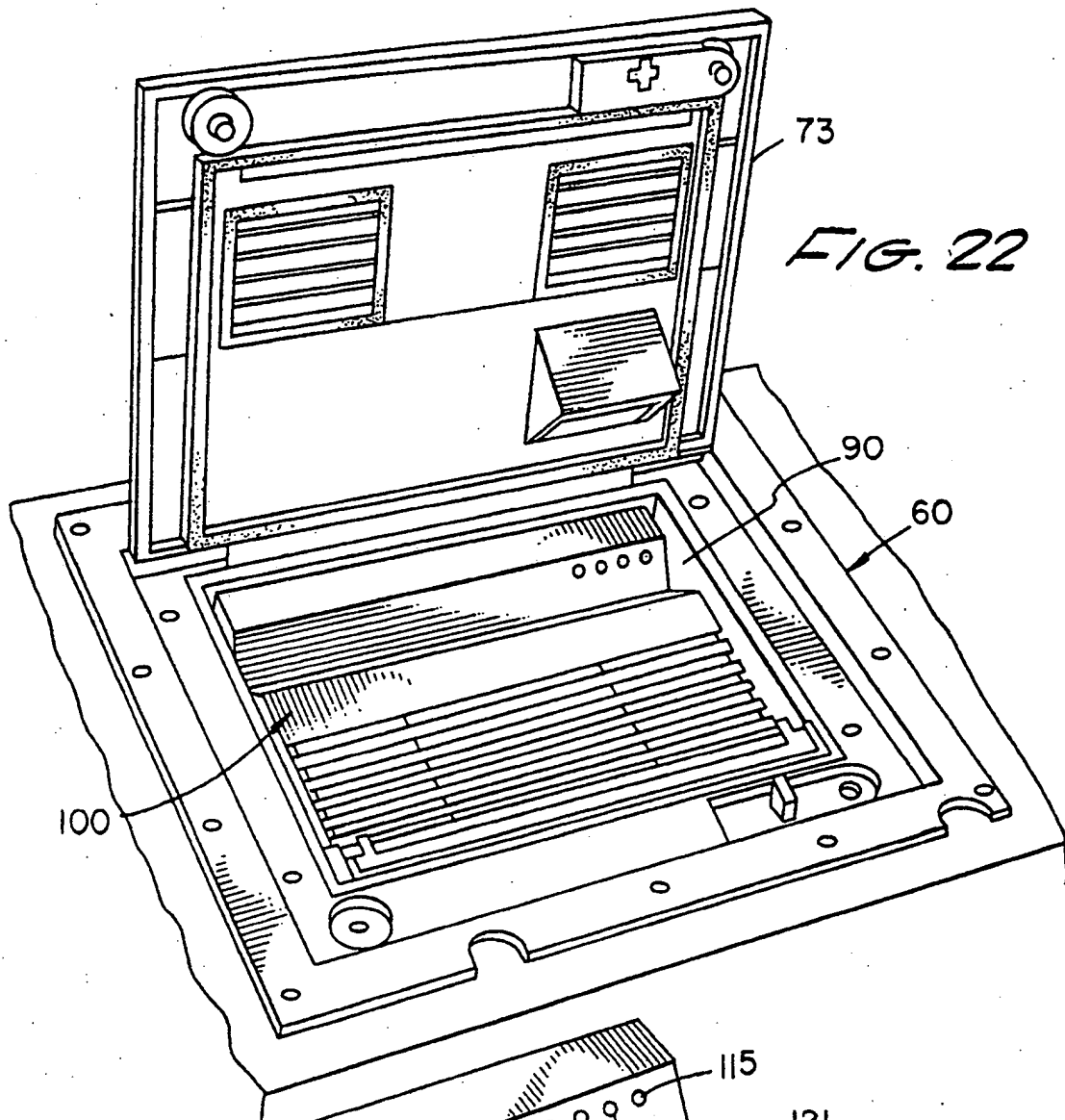


FIG. 22

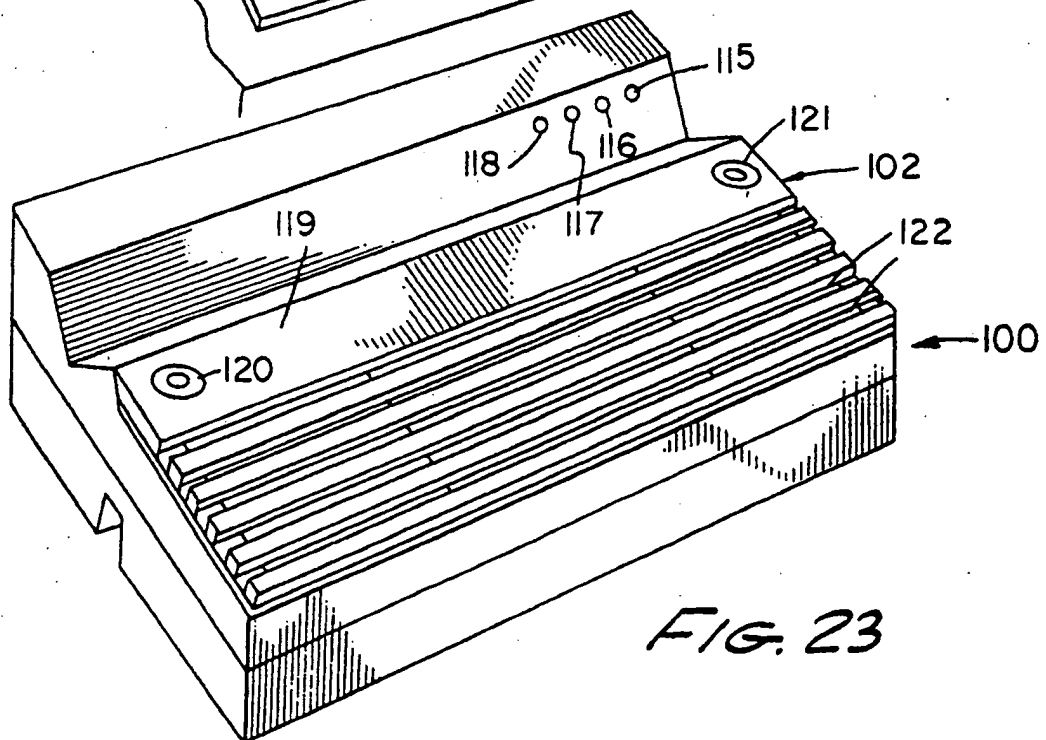


FIG. 23

FIG. 24

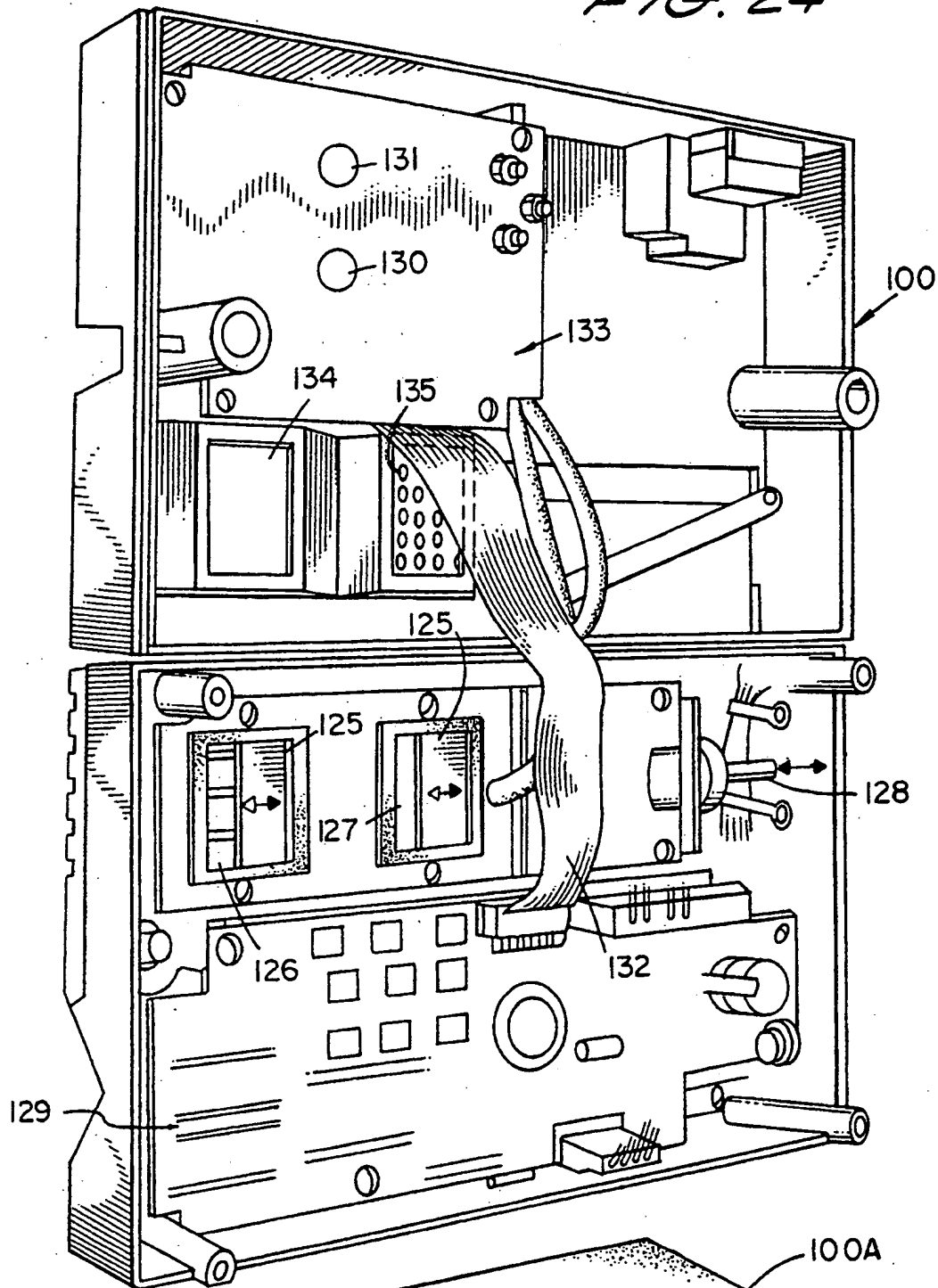
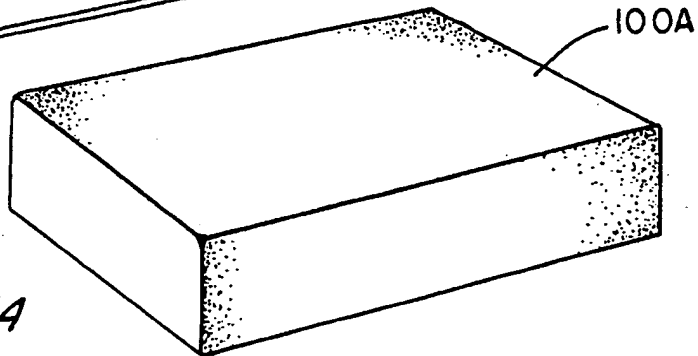
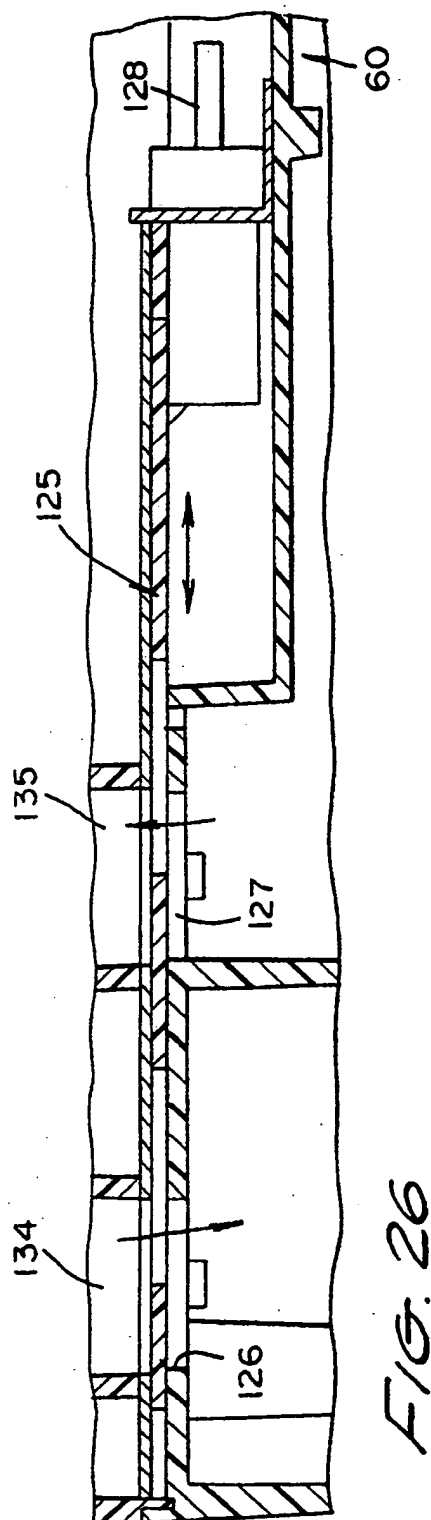
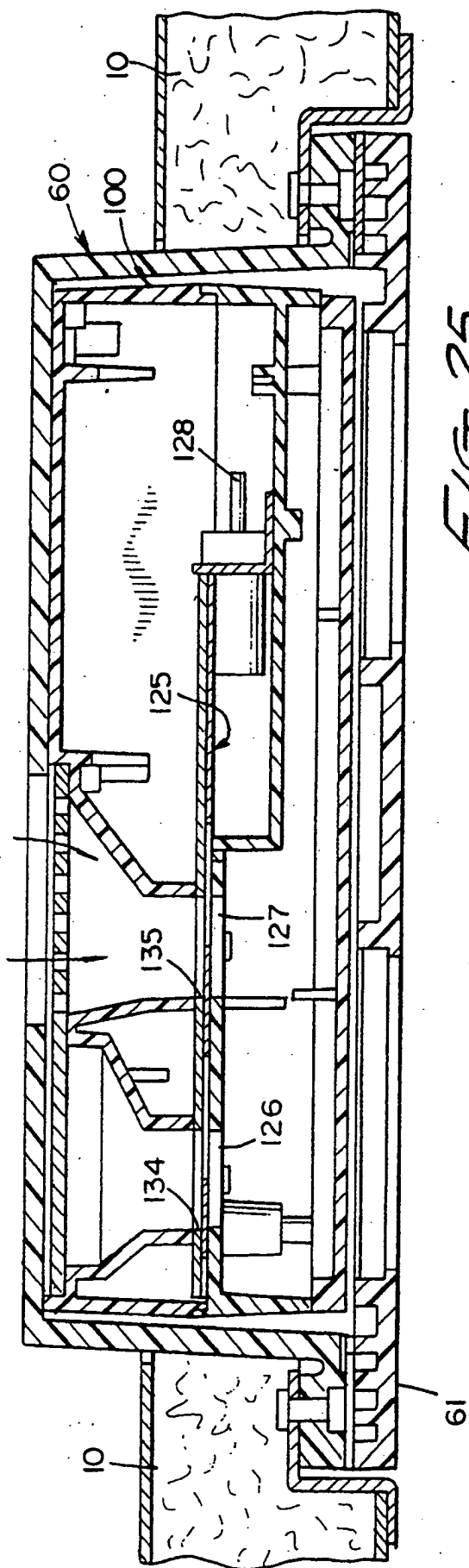


FIG. 22A





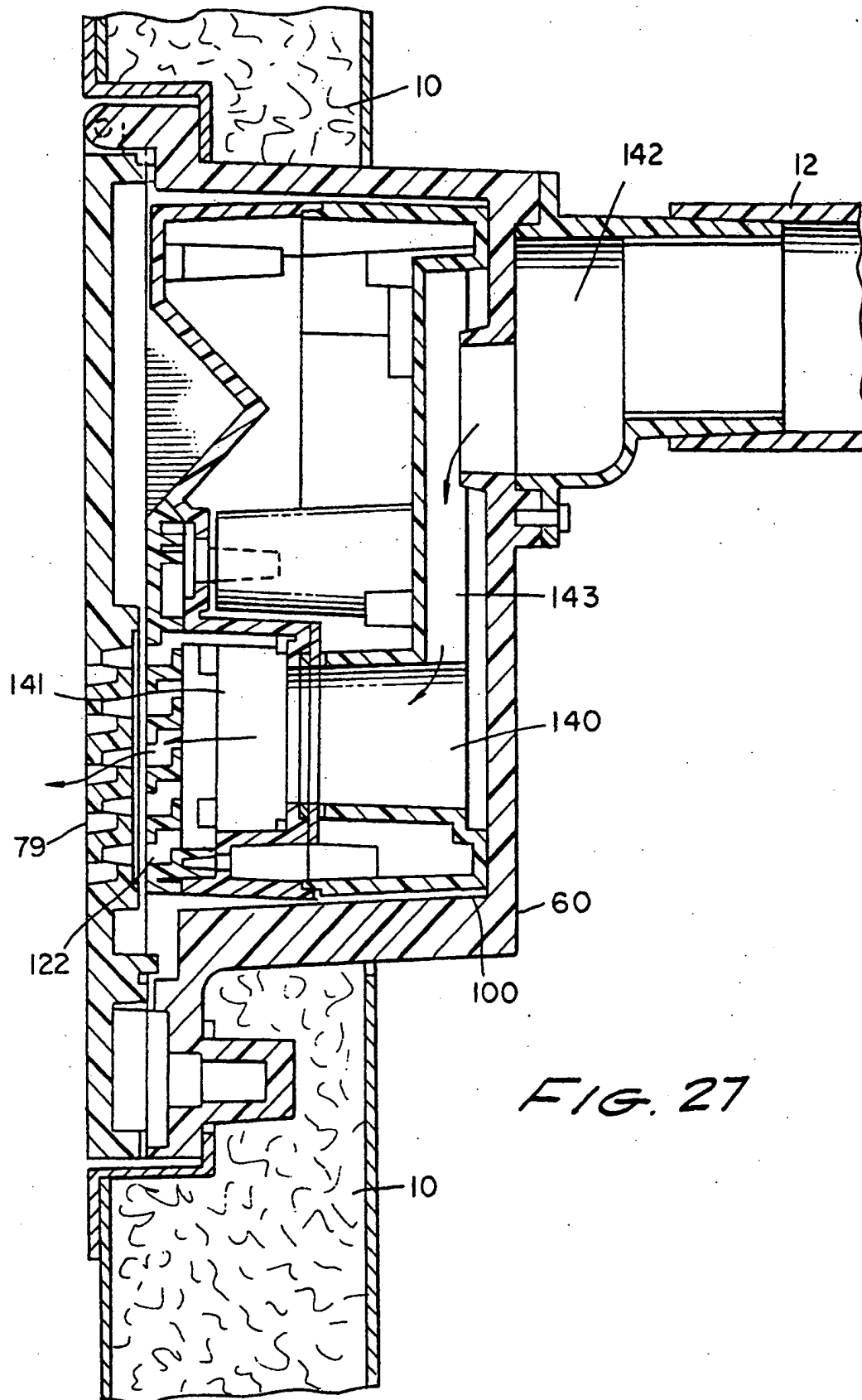


FIG. 27

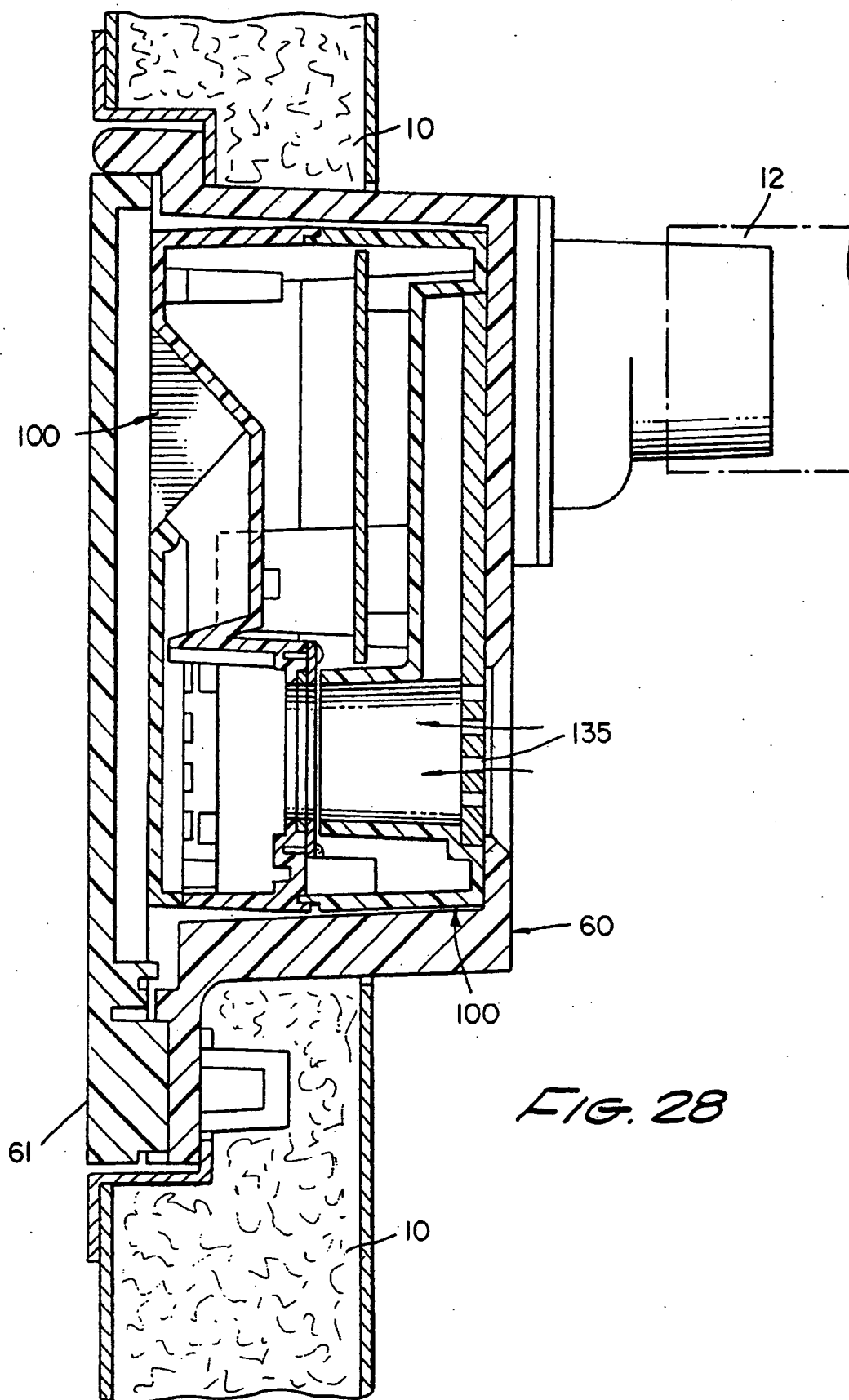


FIG. 28

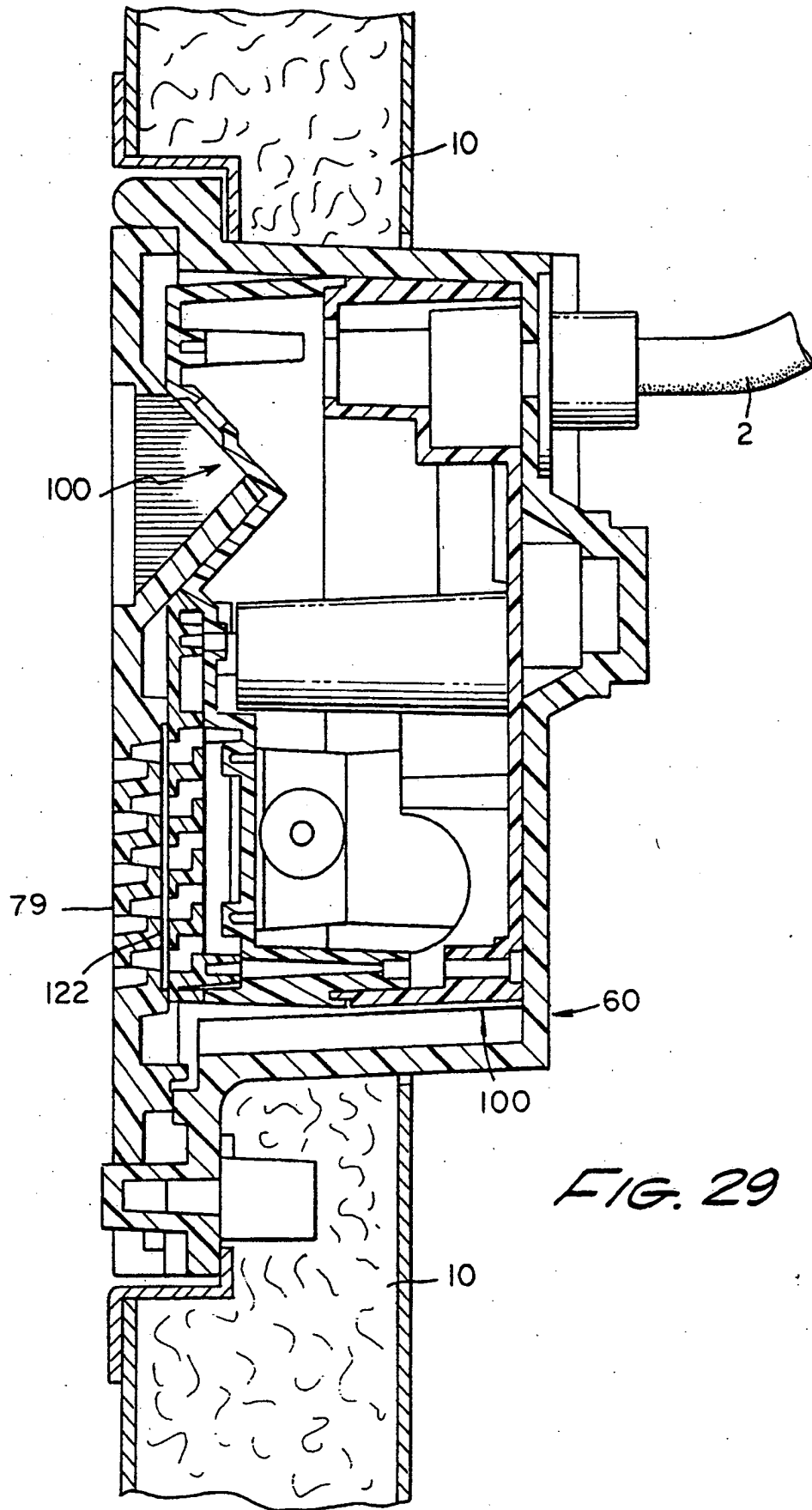


FIG. 29

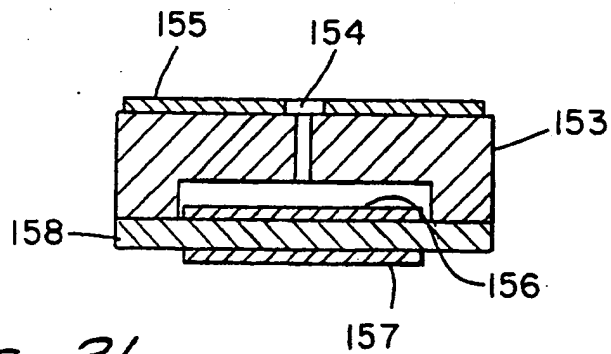
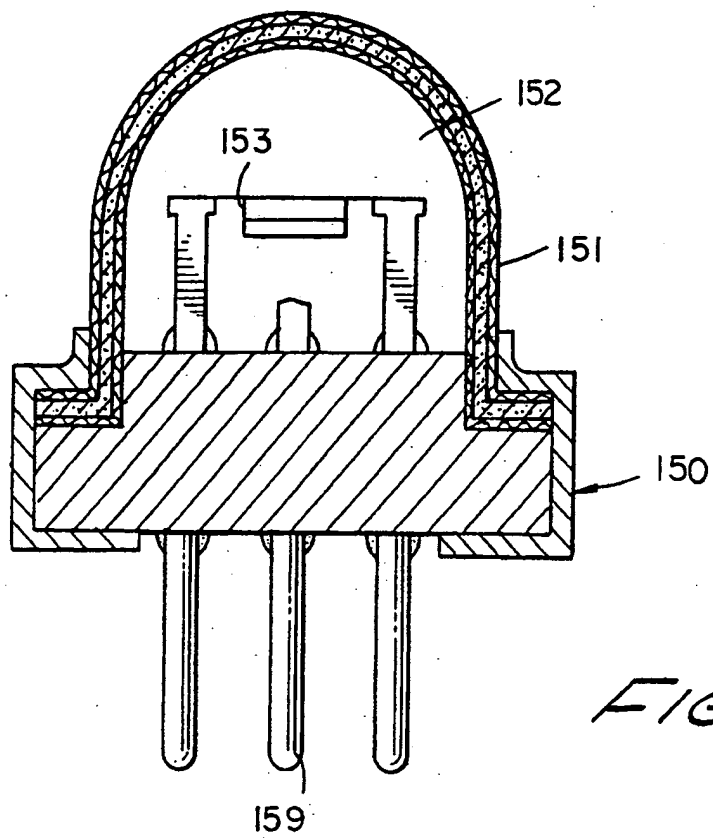
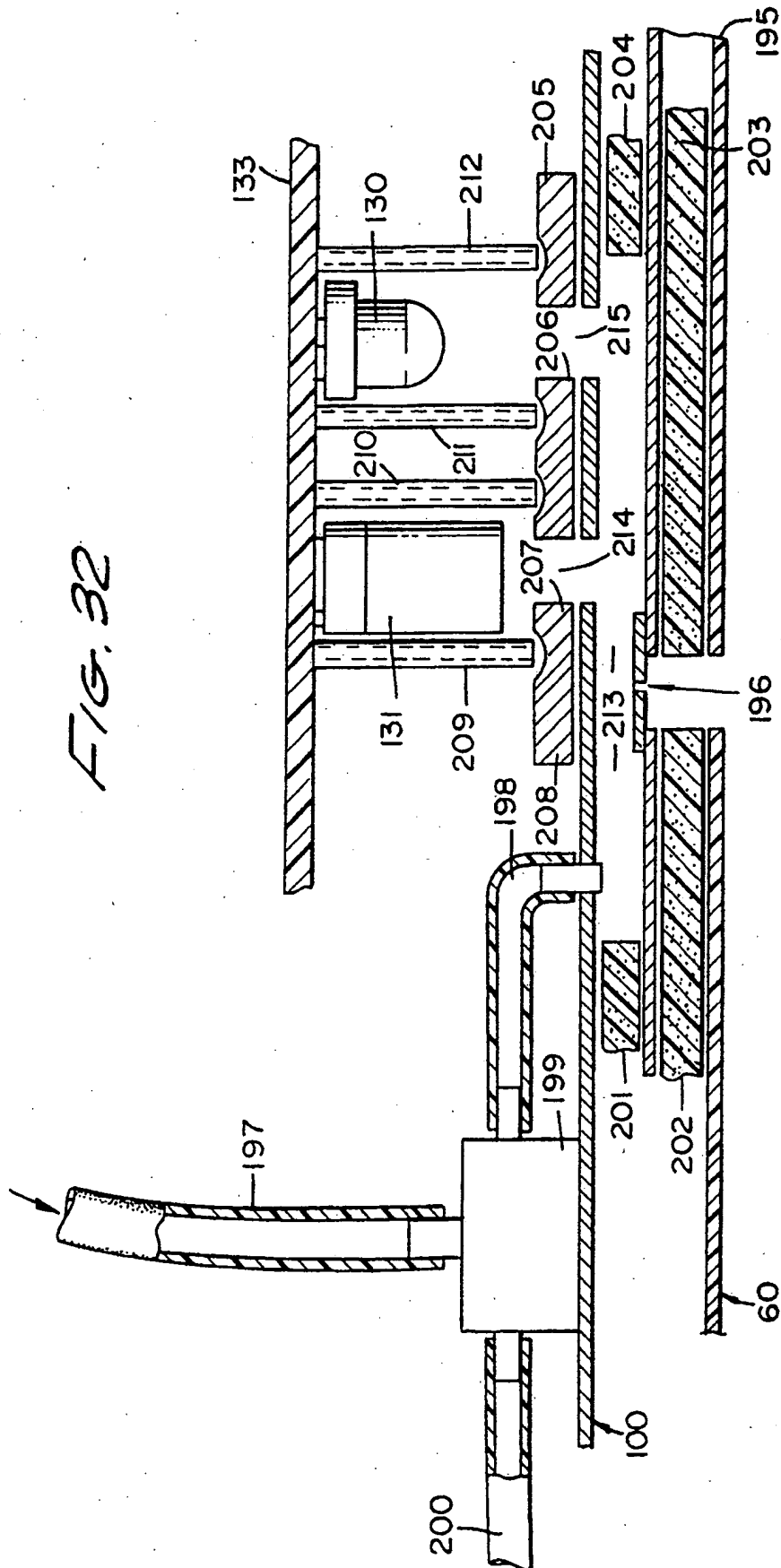
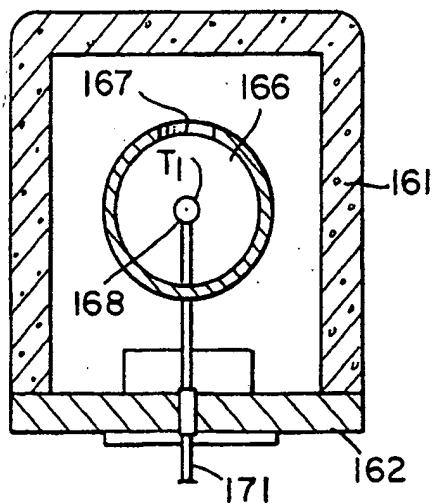
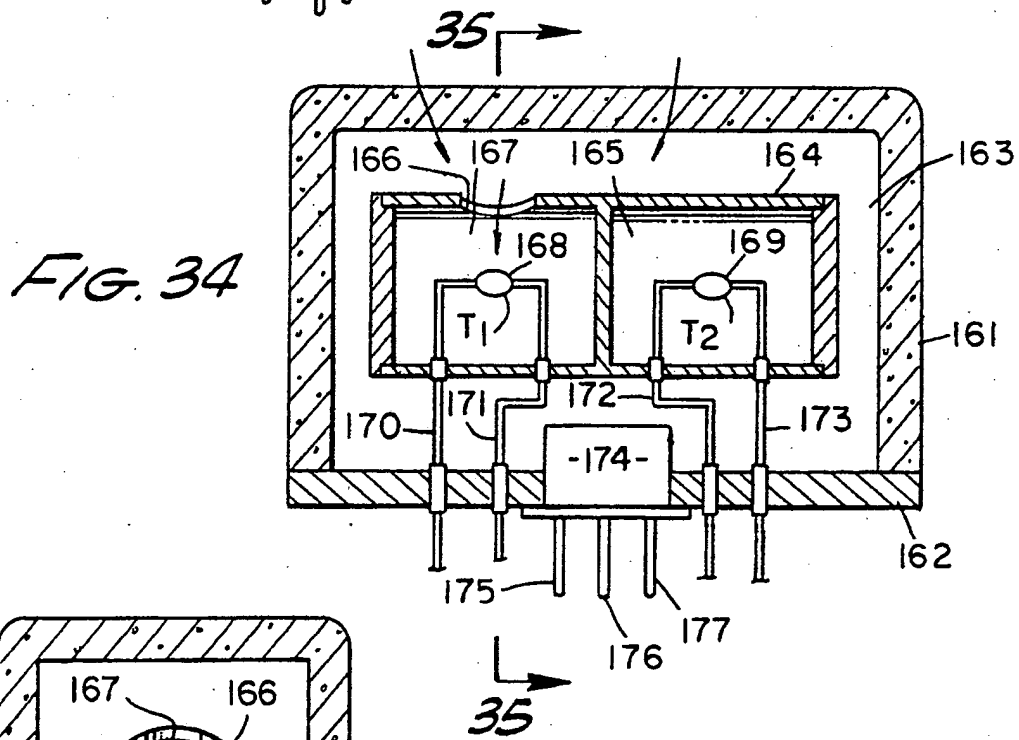
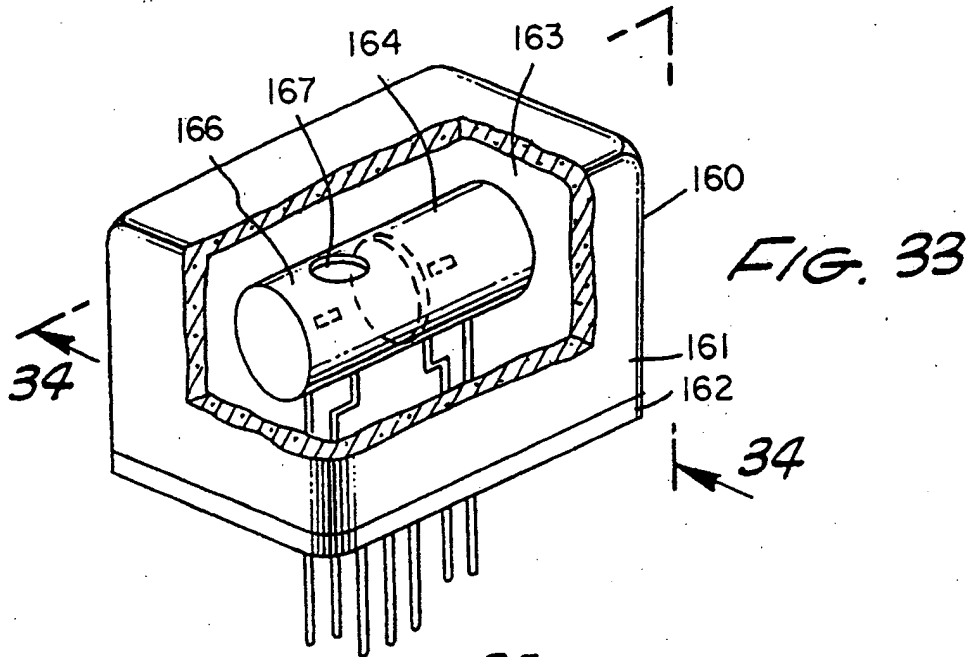


Fig. 32





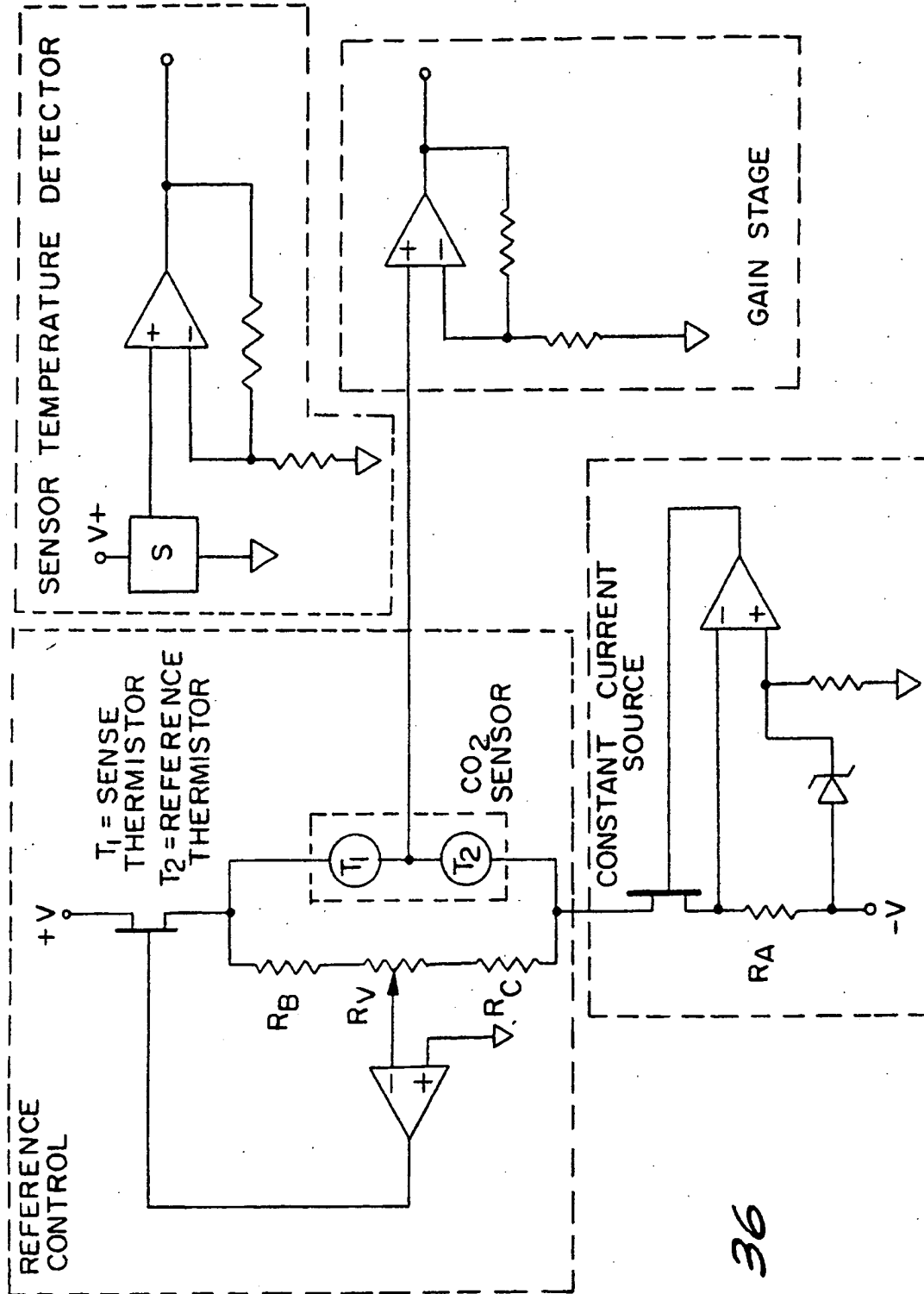


FIG. 36

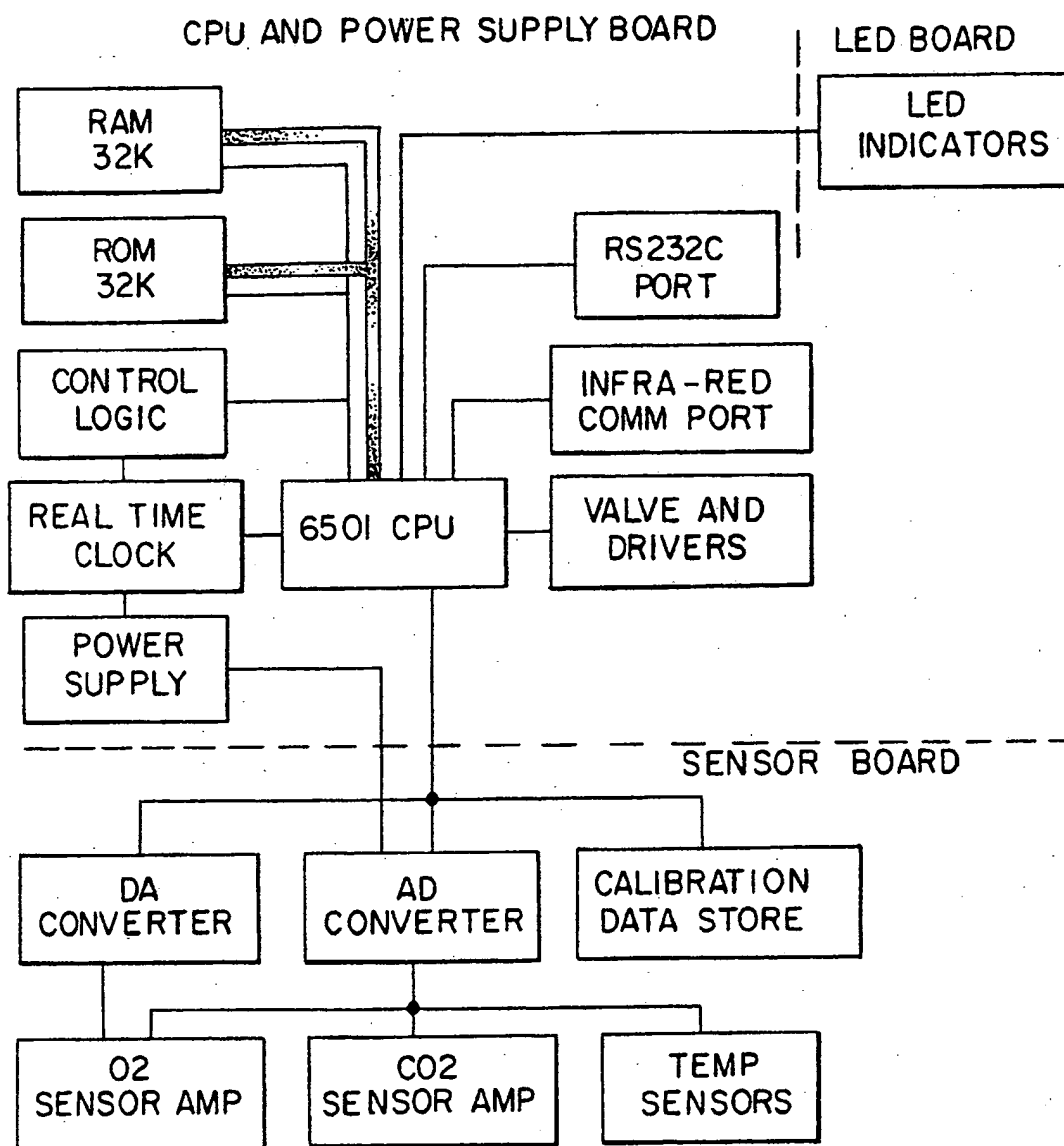
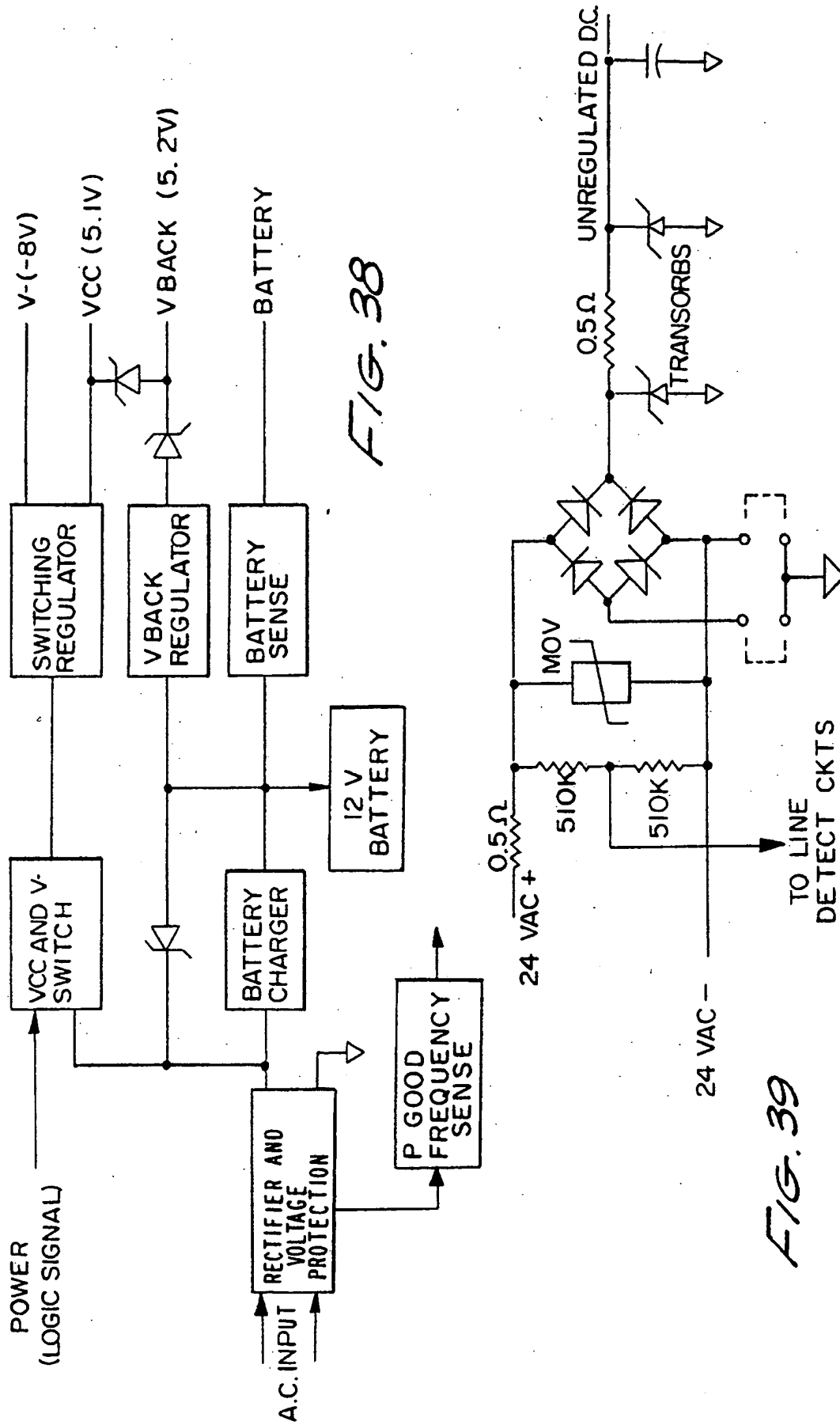
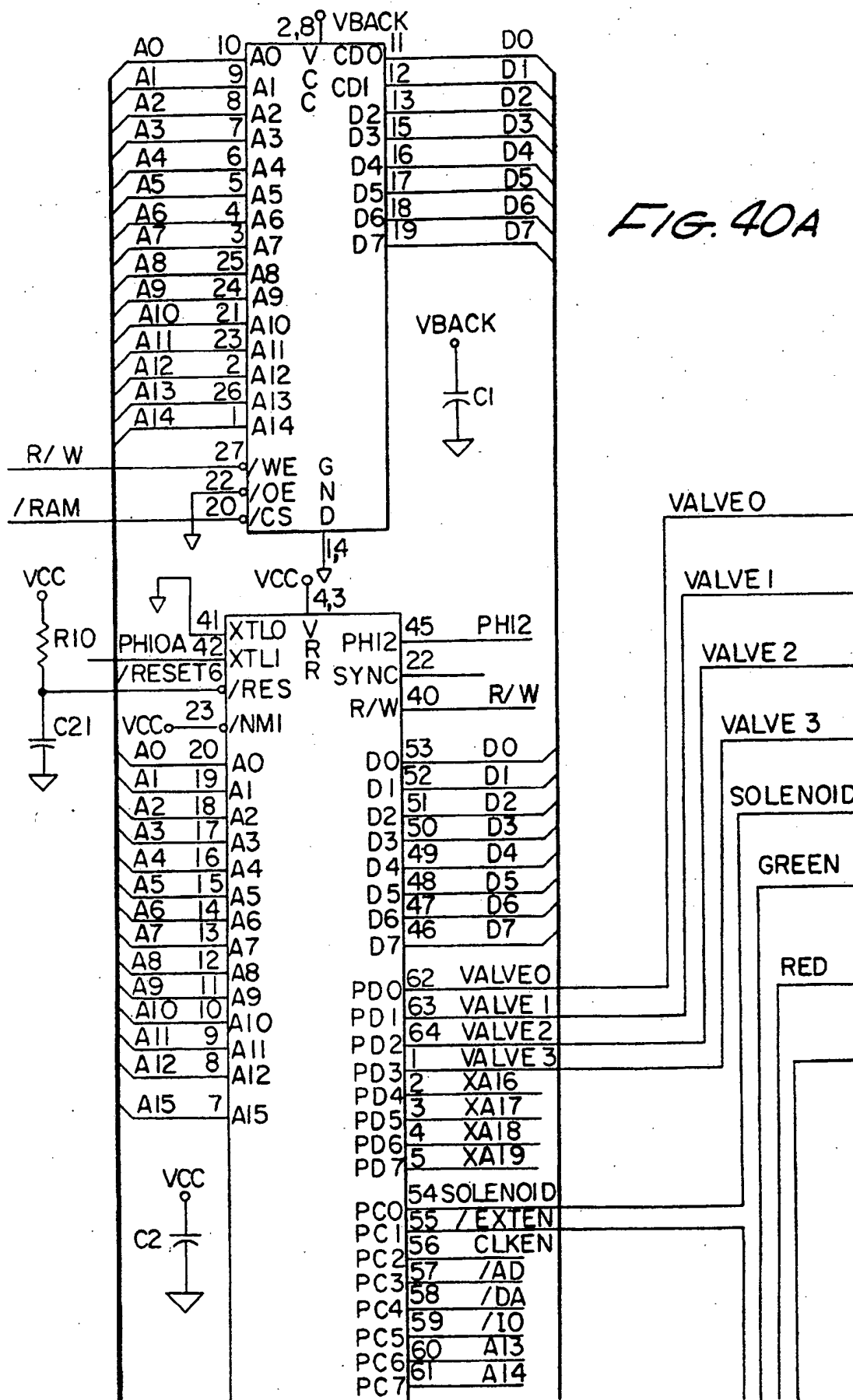
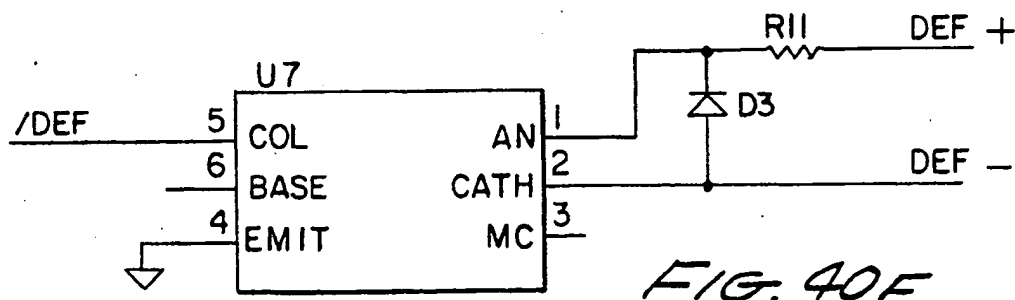
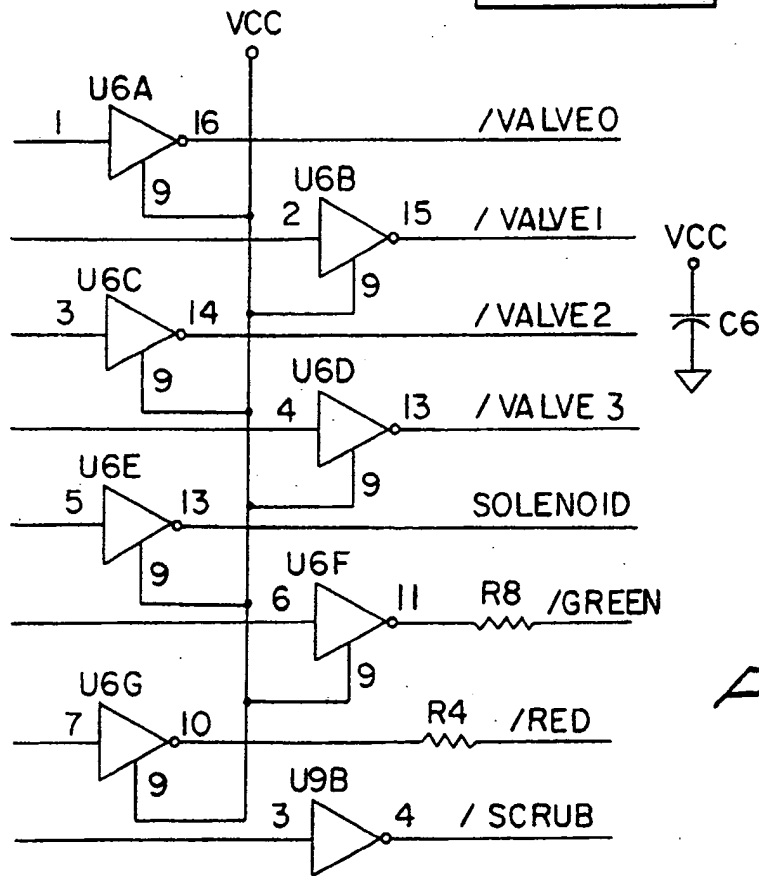
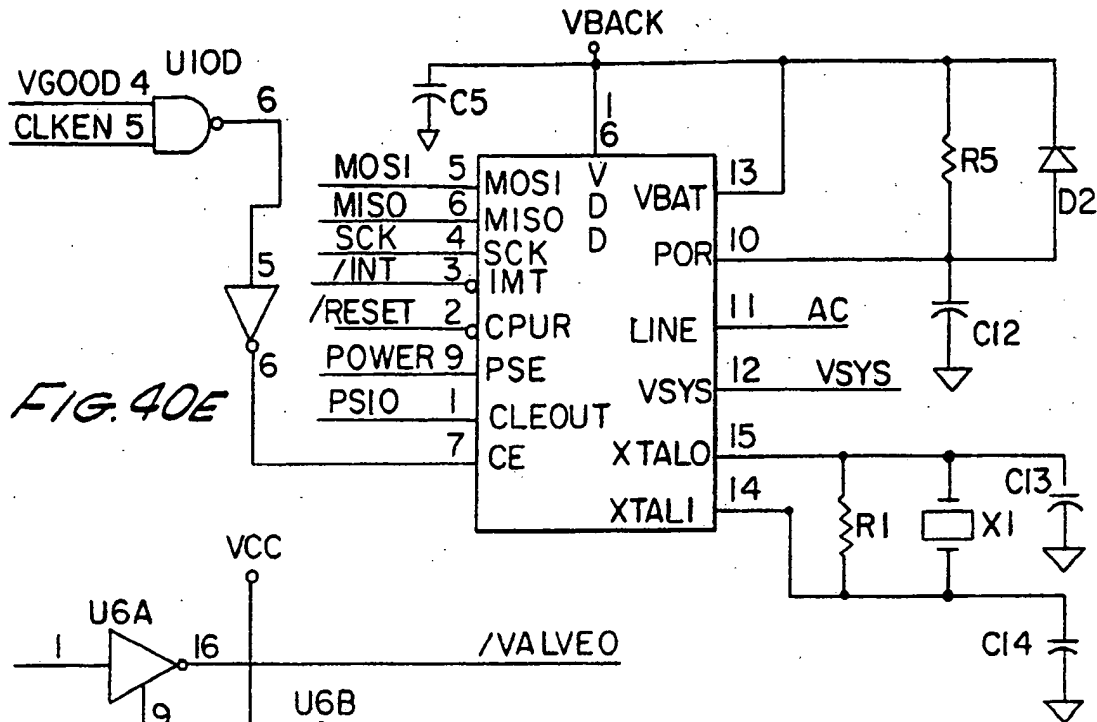
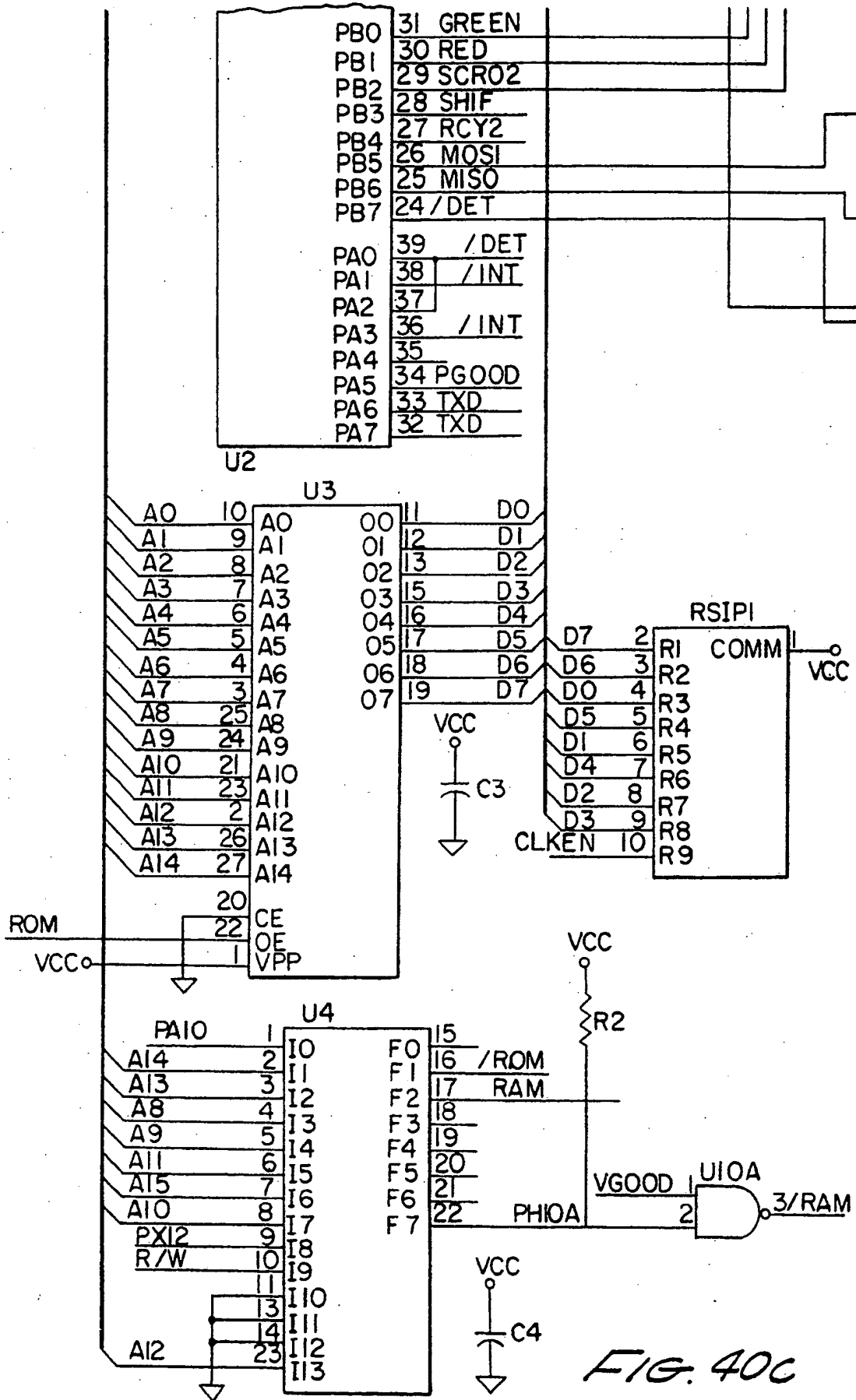


FIG. 37









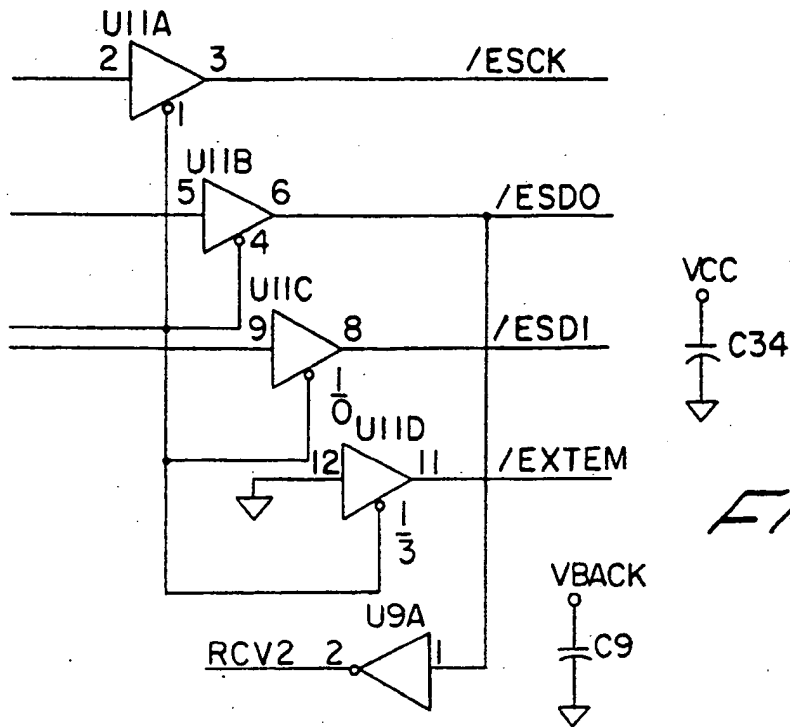


FIG. 40D

FIG. 40G

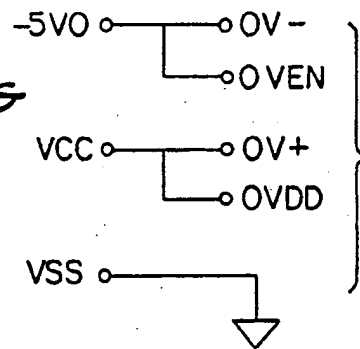
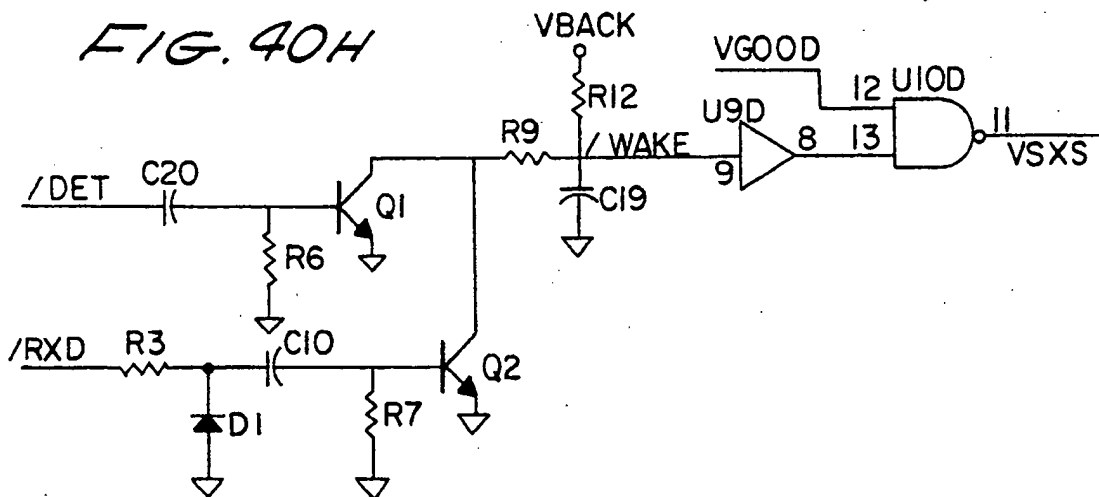
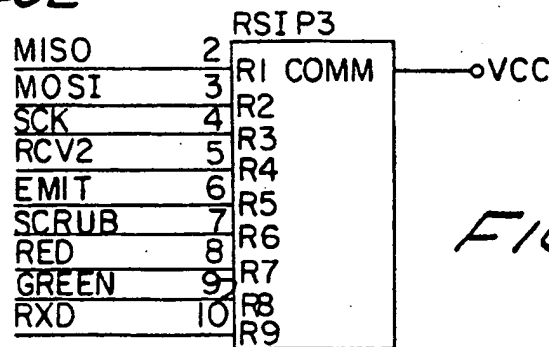
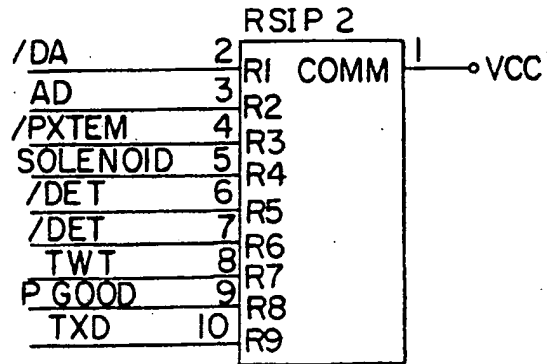
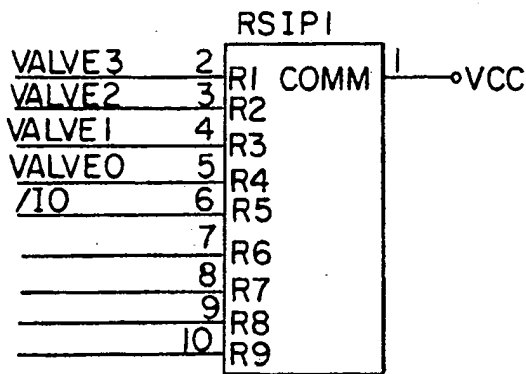
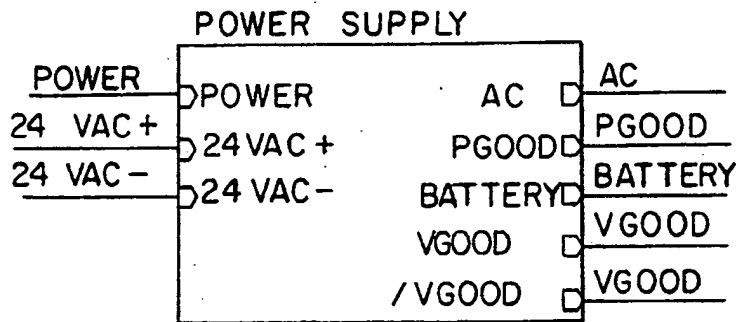
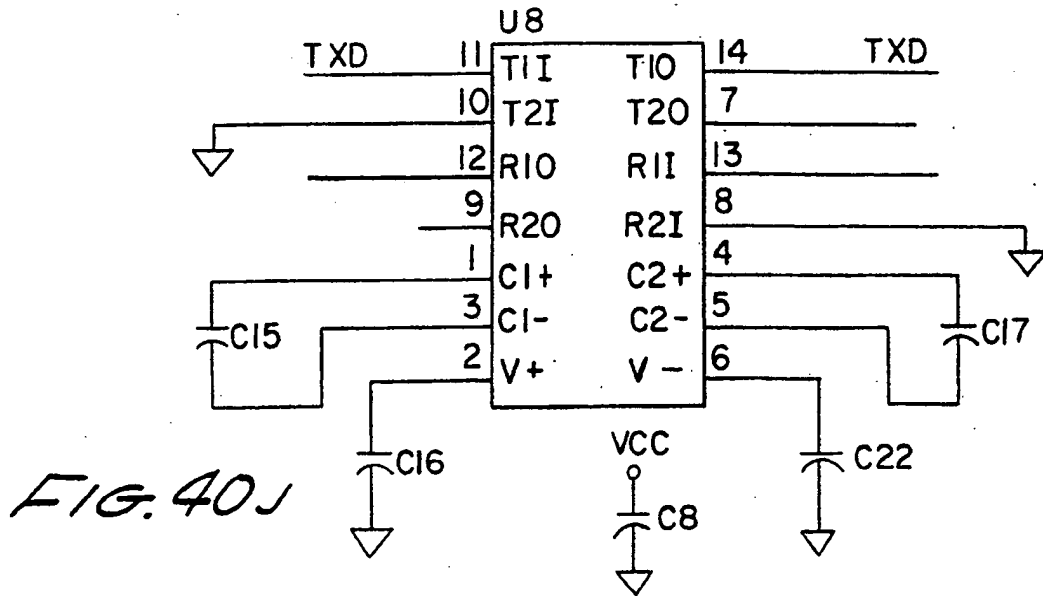
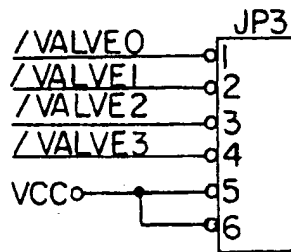
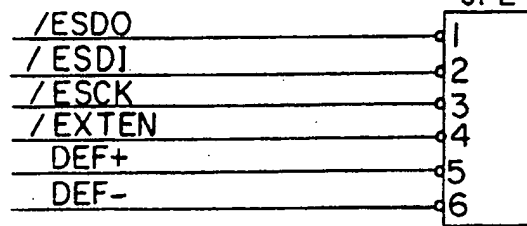
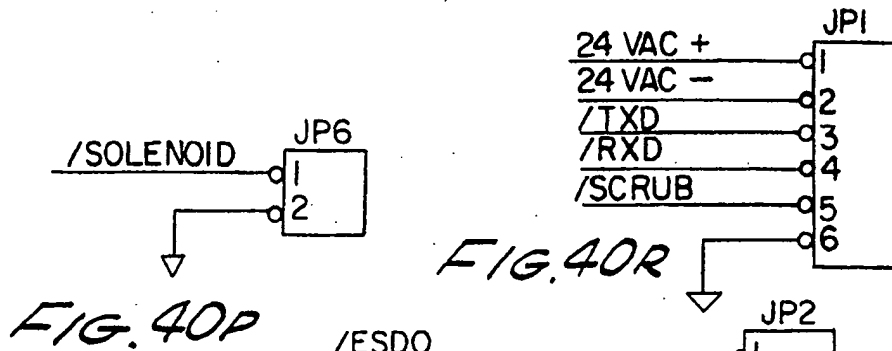


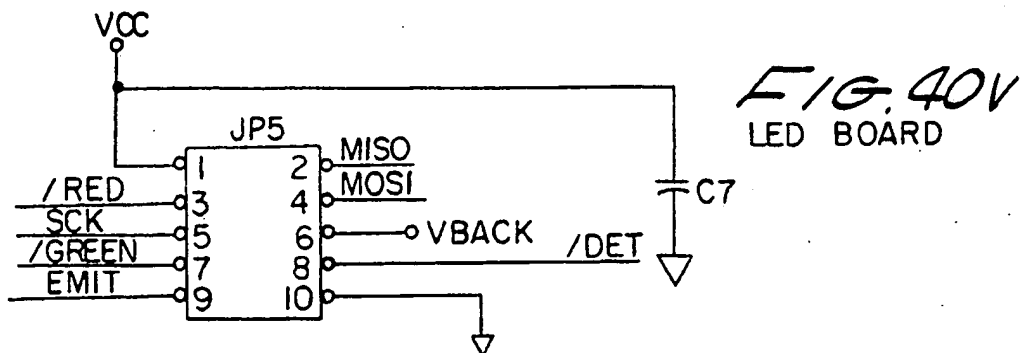
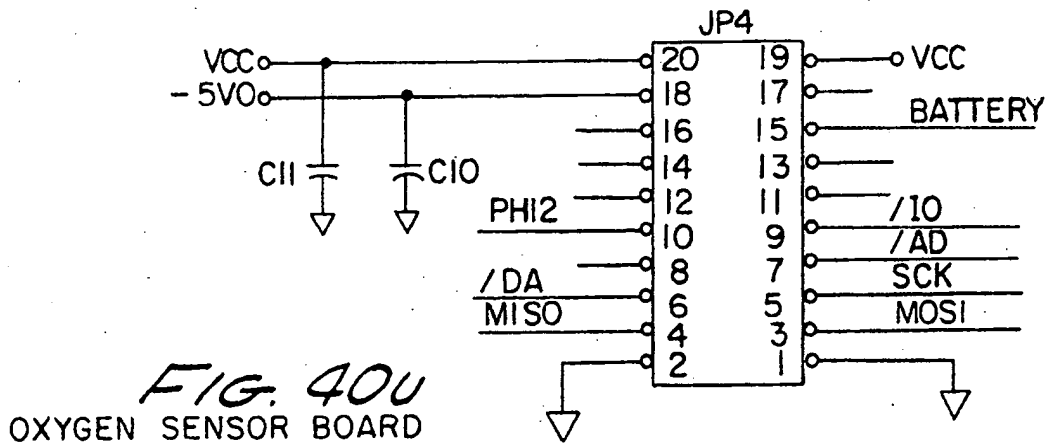
FIG. 40H







VALVE STEPPER MOTOR



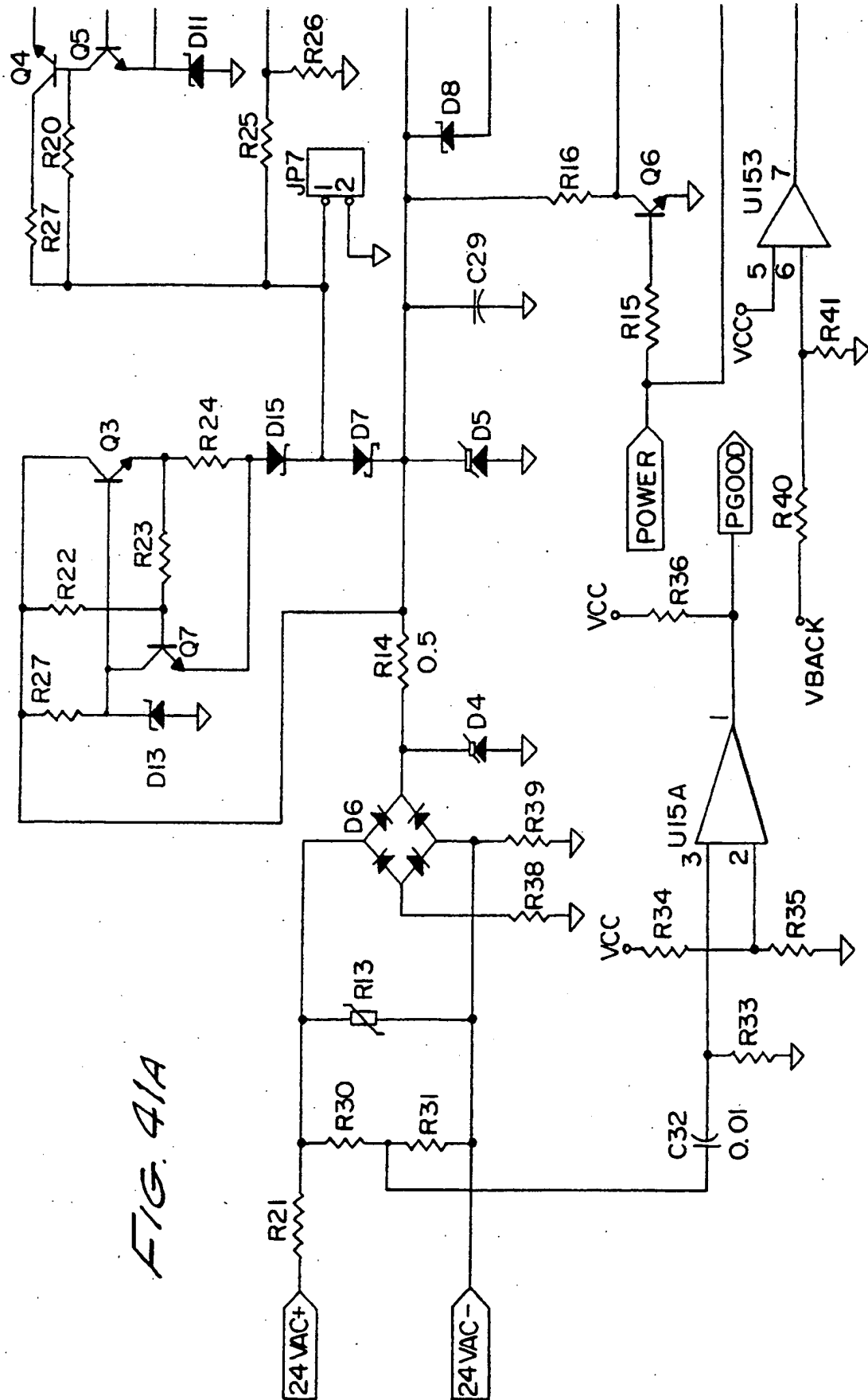


FIG. 41A

FIG. 4/B

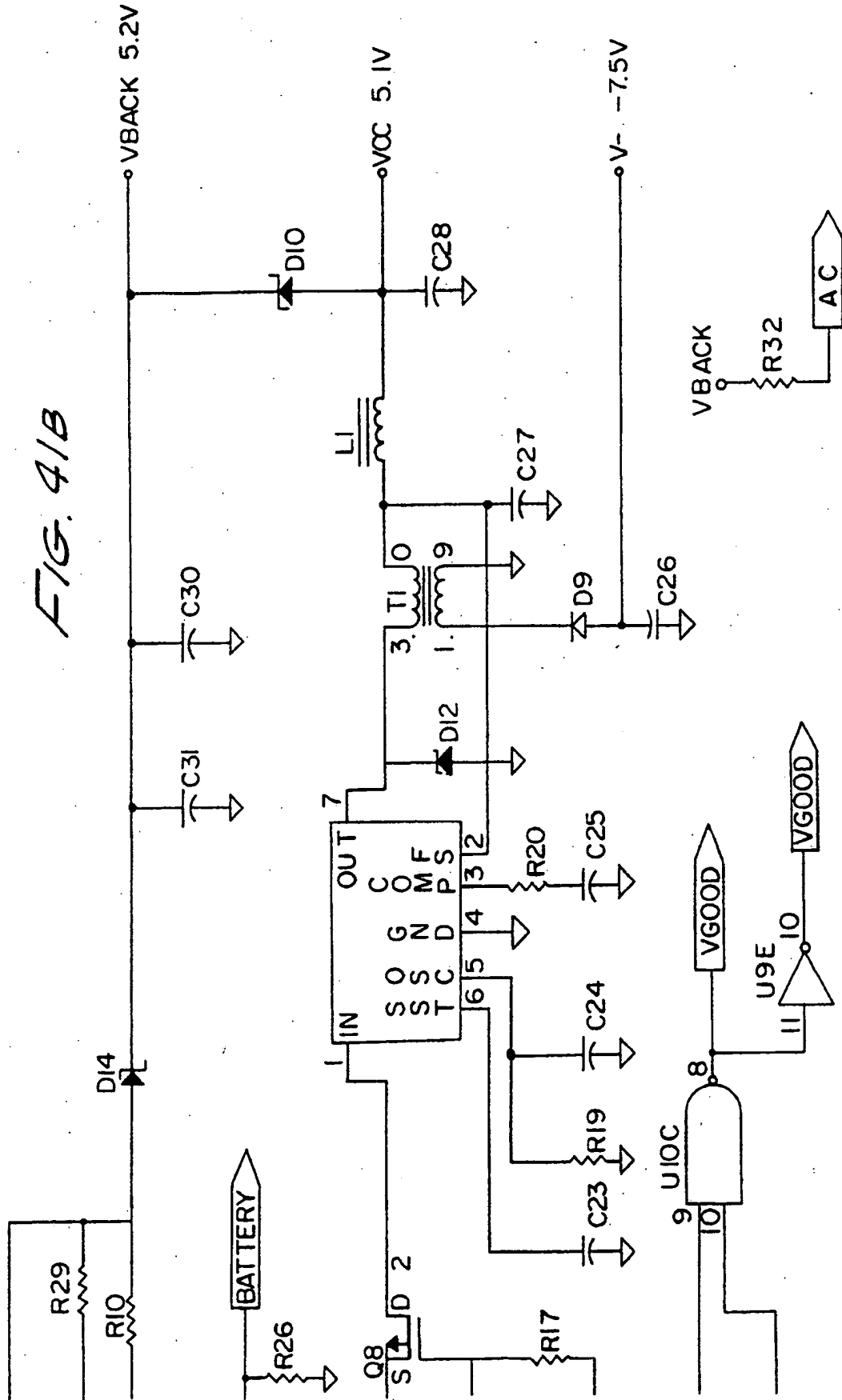
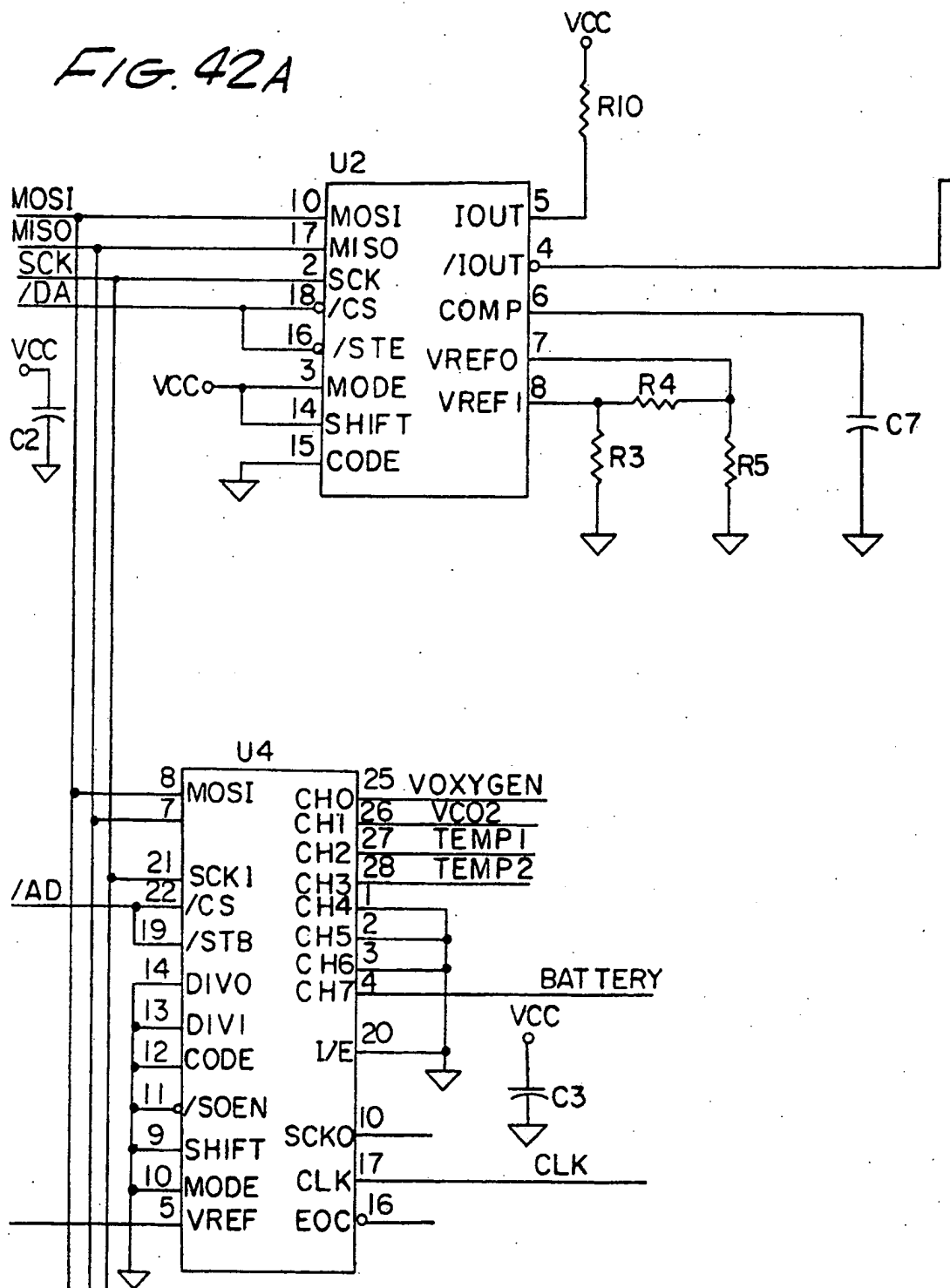


FIG. 42A



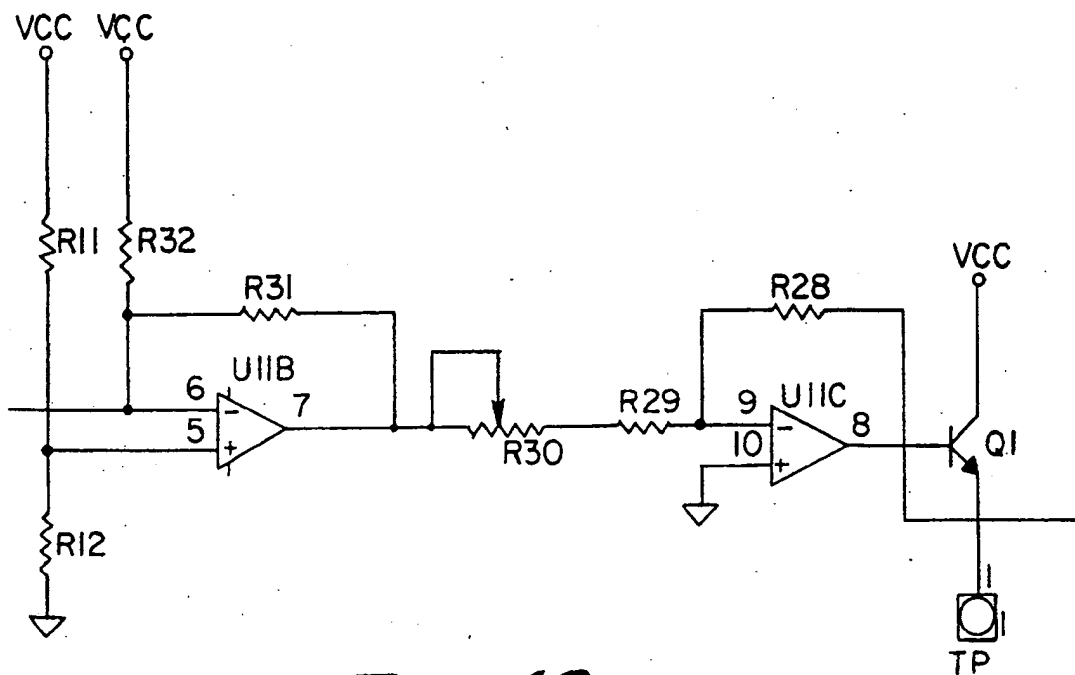


FIG. 42B

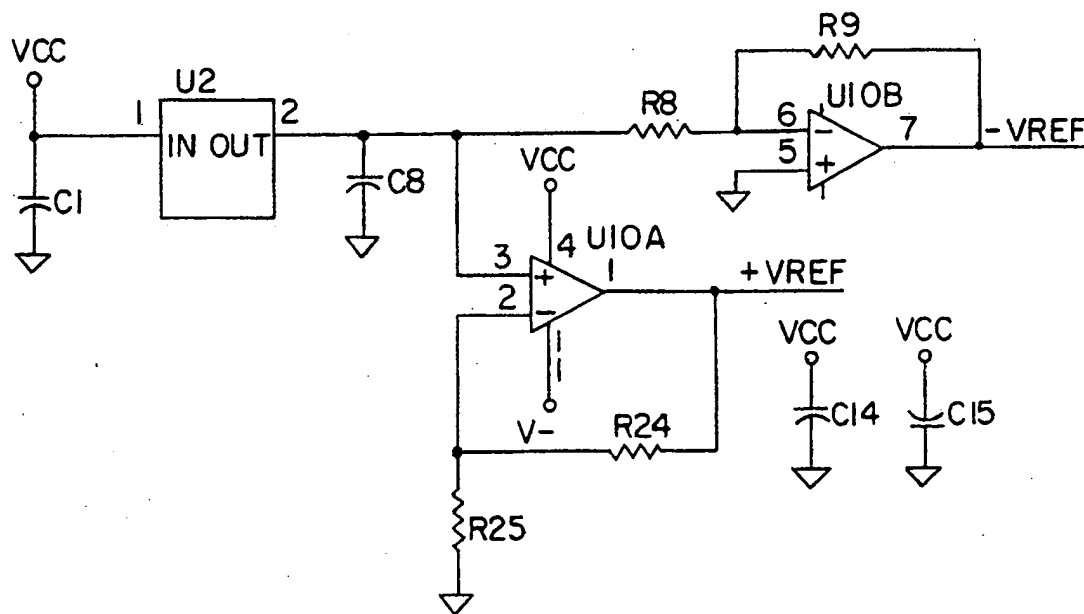


FIG. 42E

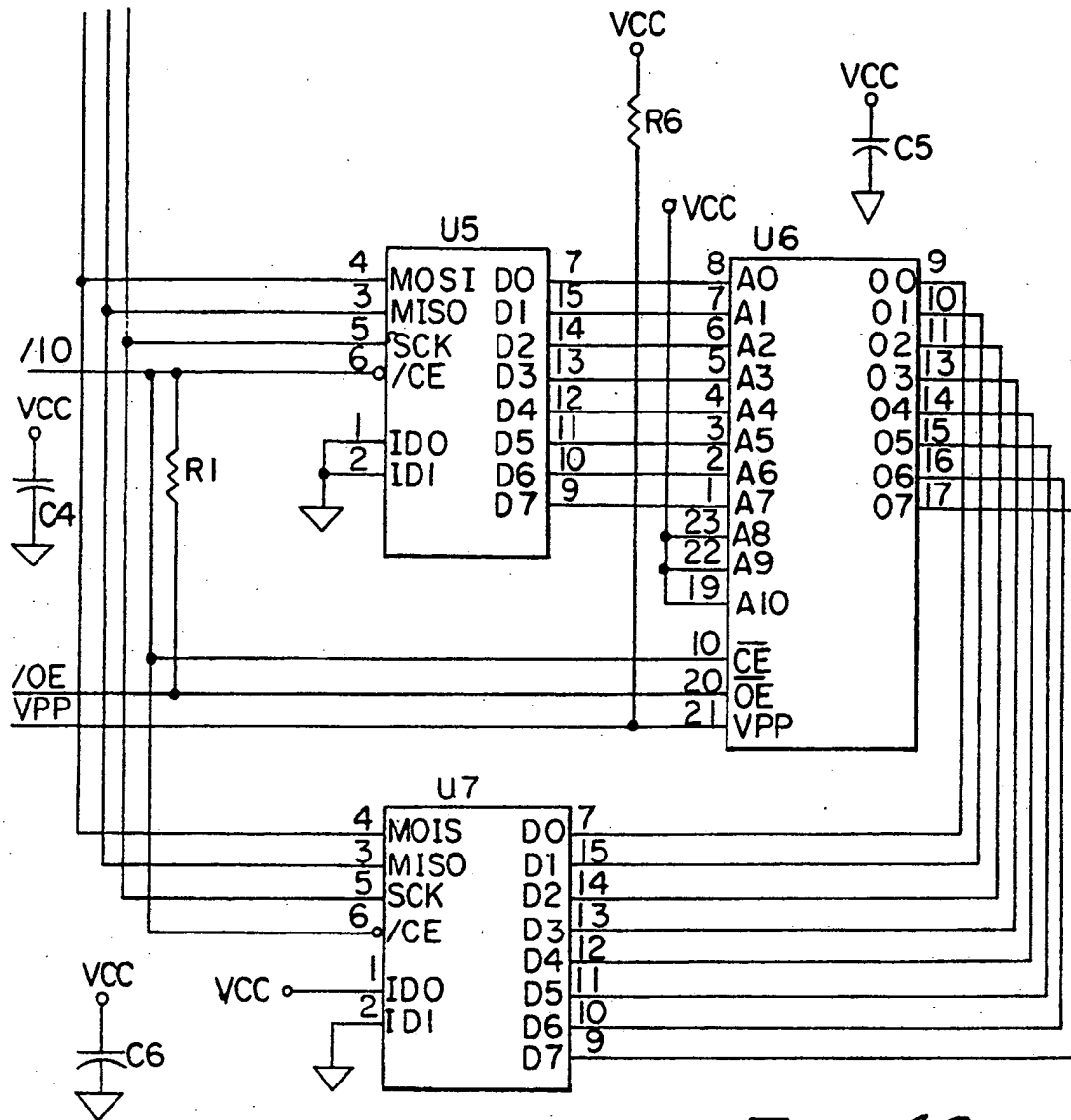


FIG. 42C

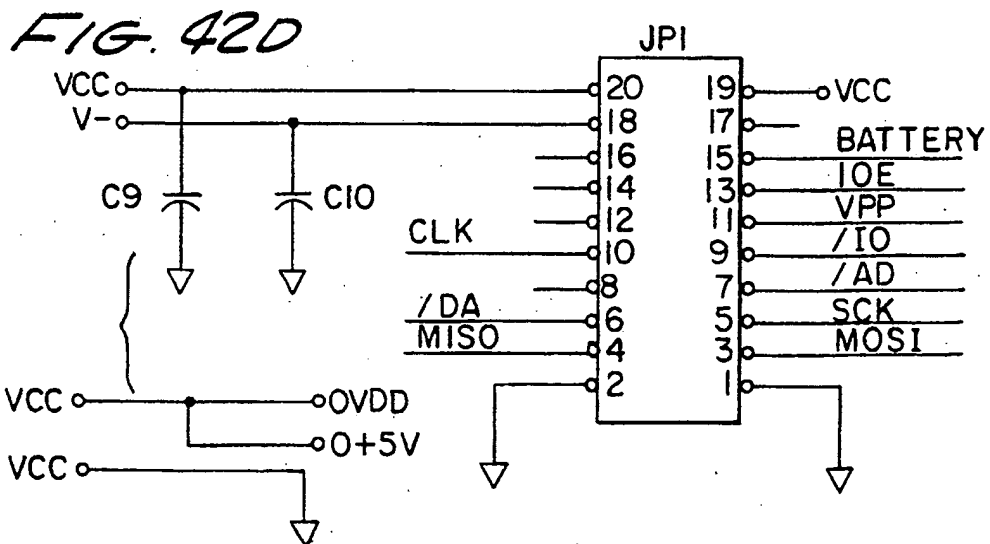


FIG. 42D

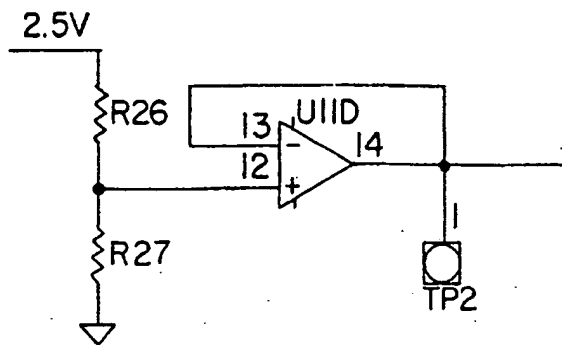


FIG. 42F

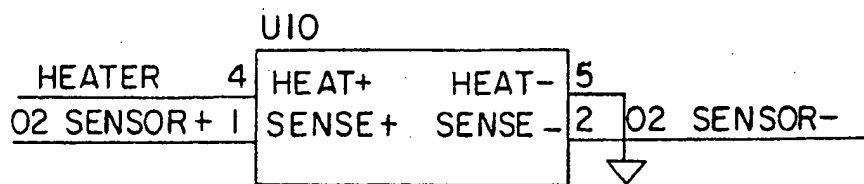


FIG. 42G

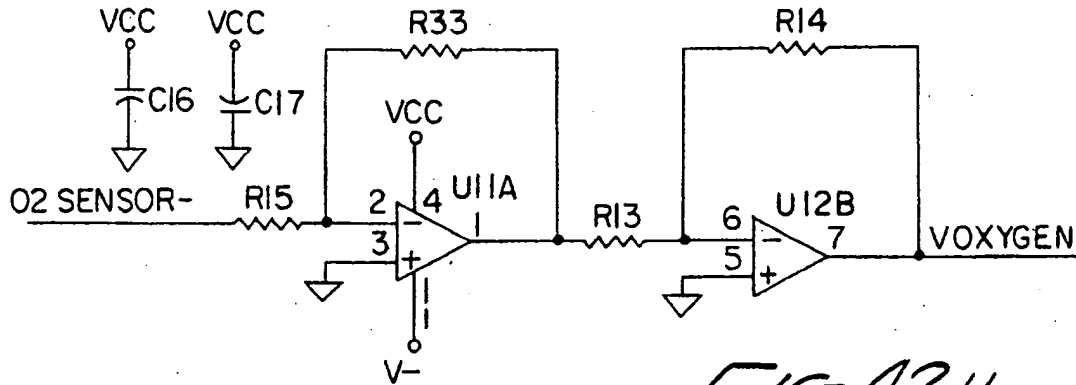
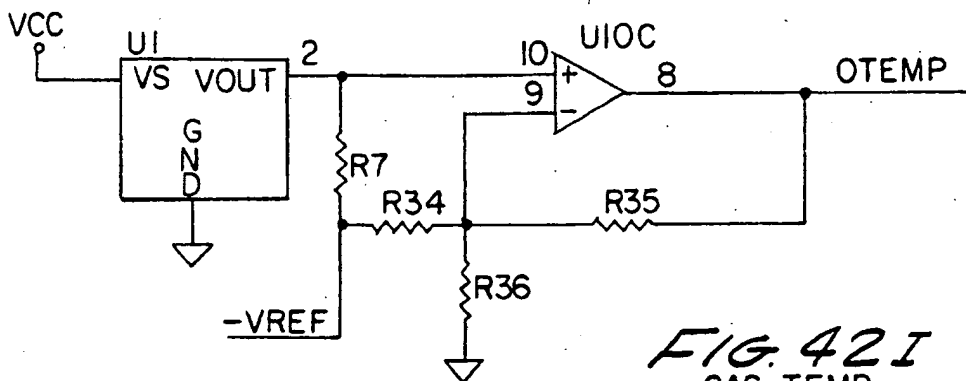


FIG. 42H

FIG. 42I
GAS TEMP

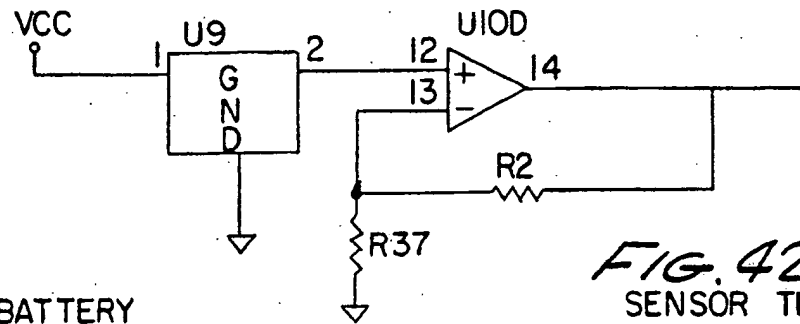


FIG. 42J
SENSOR TEMP.

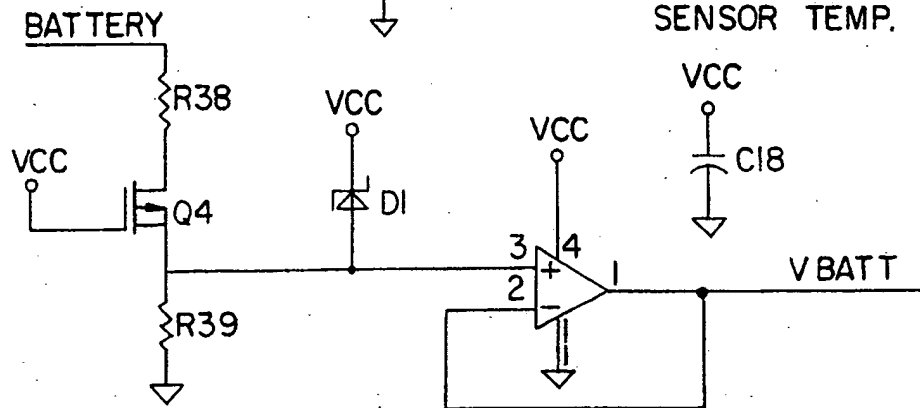


FIG. 42K

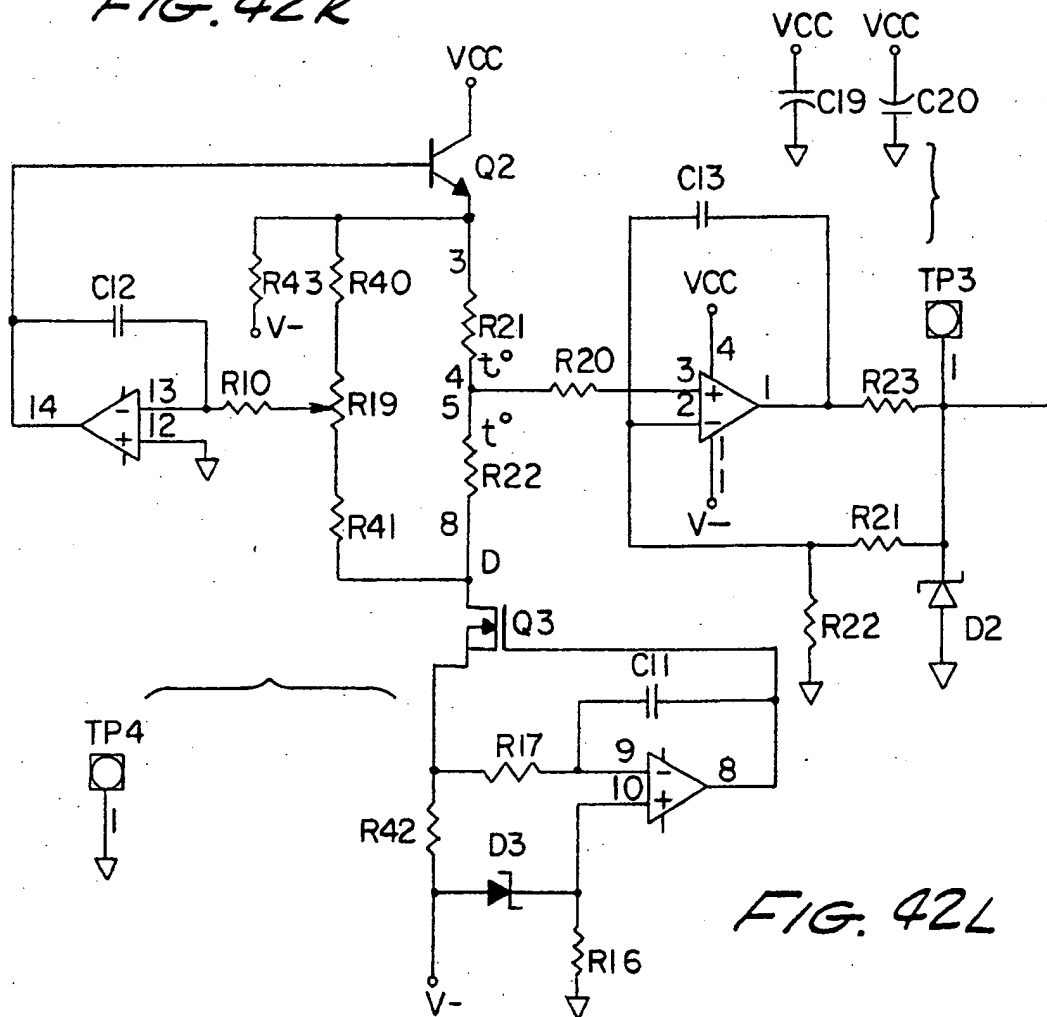
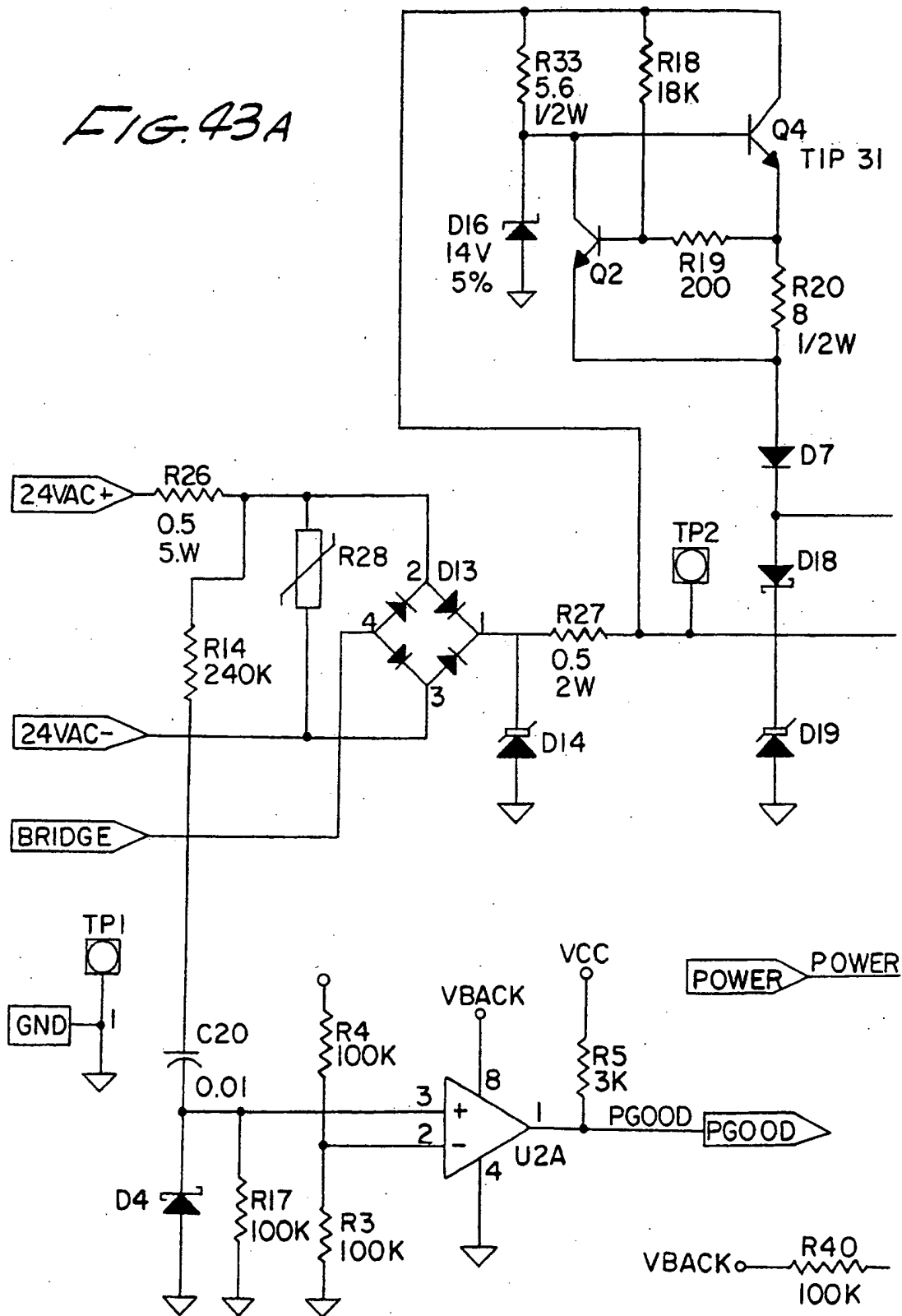


FIG. 42L

FIG. 43A



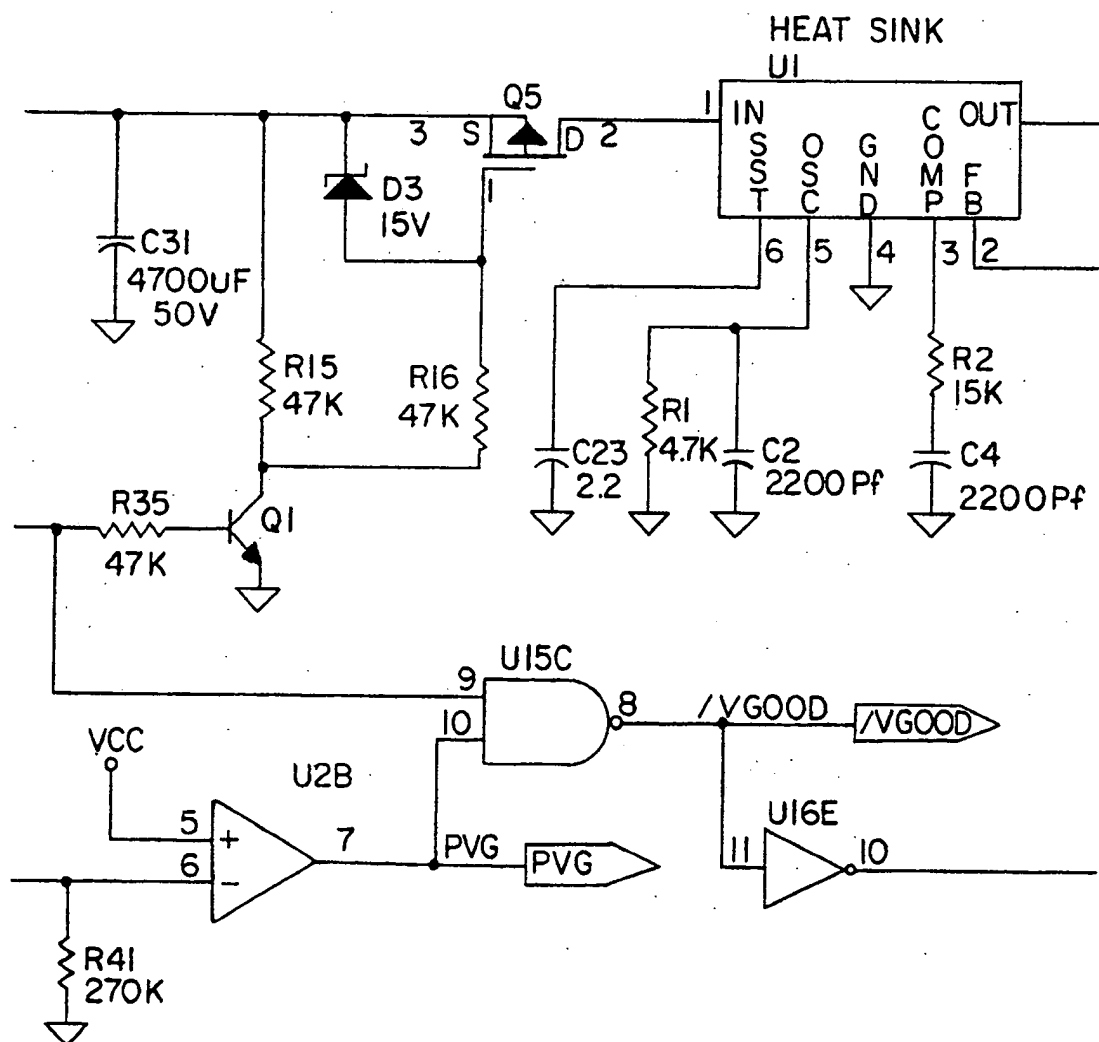
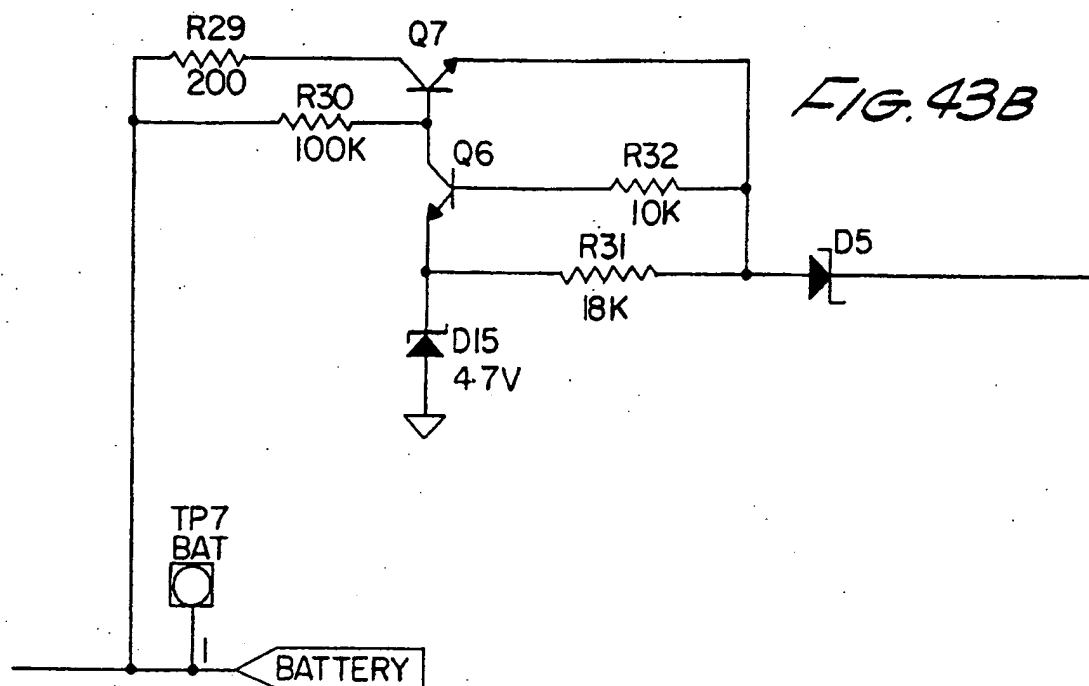


FIG. 43C

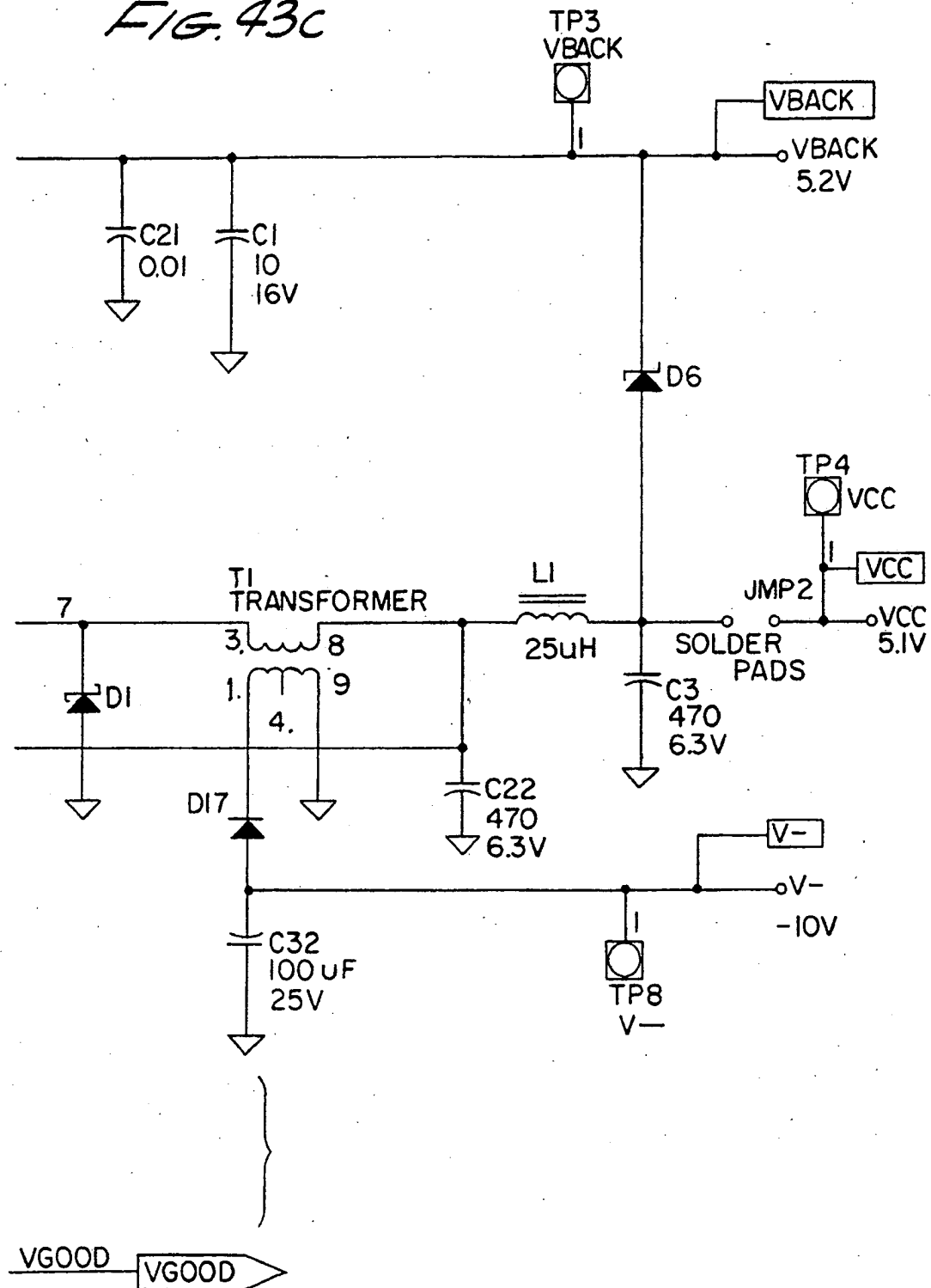
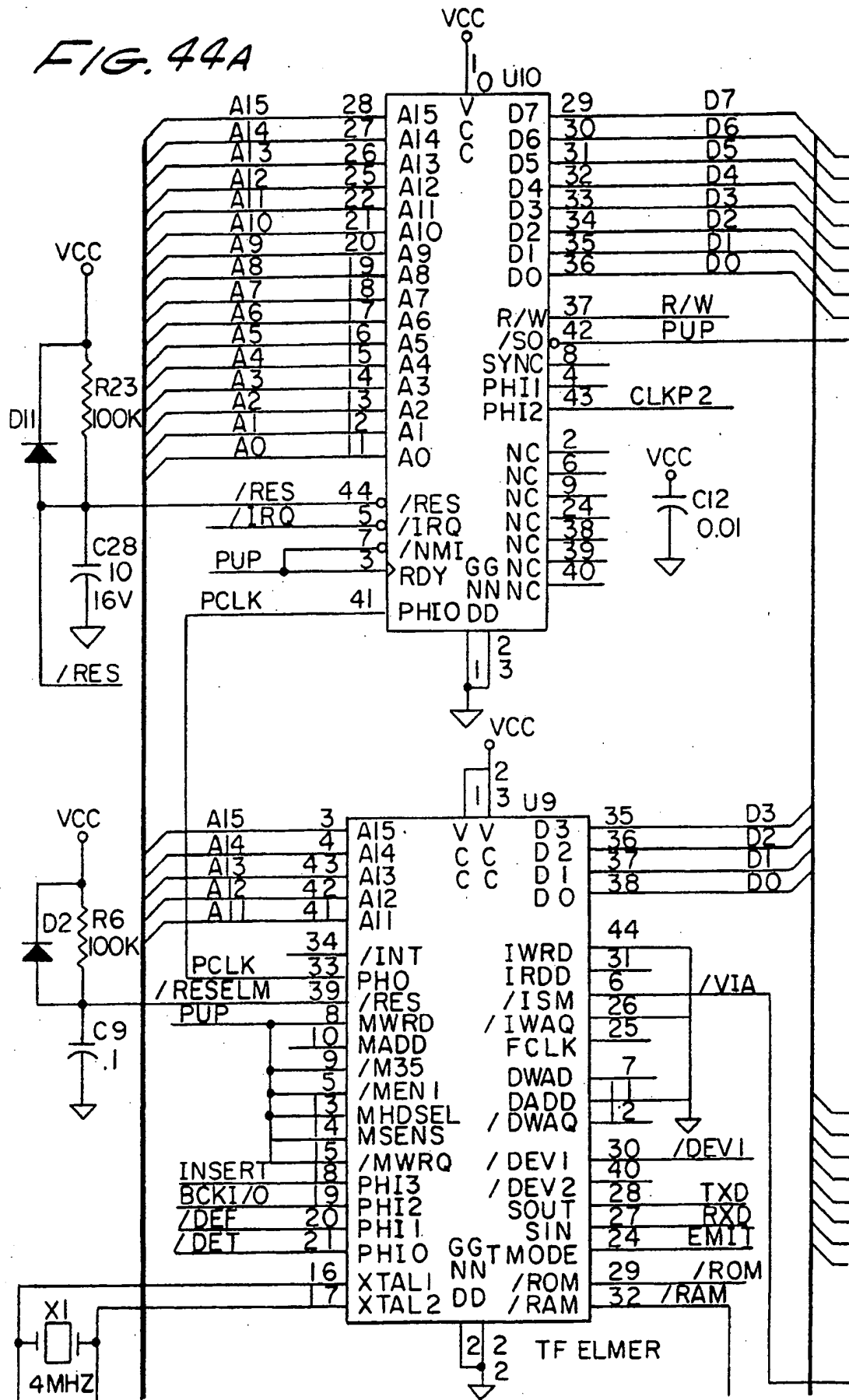


FIG. 44A



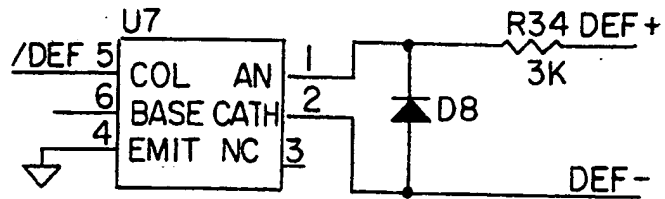
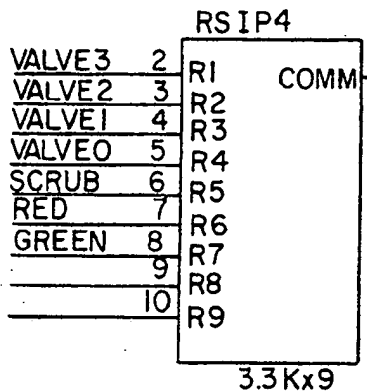
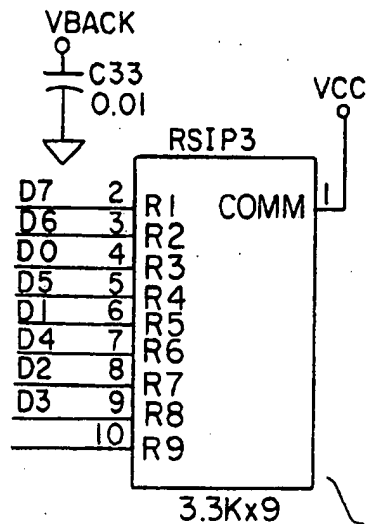


FIG. 44E

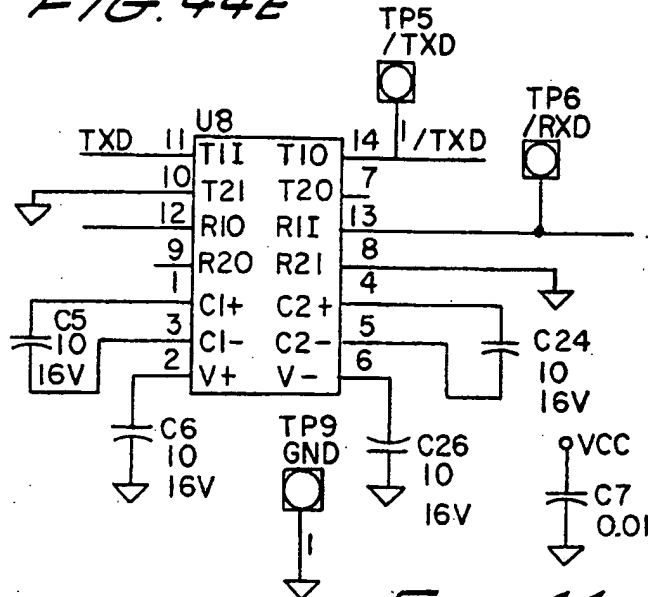


FIG. 44F

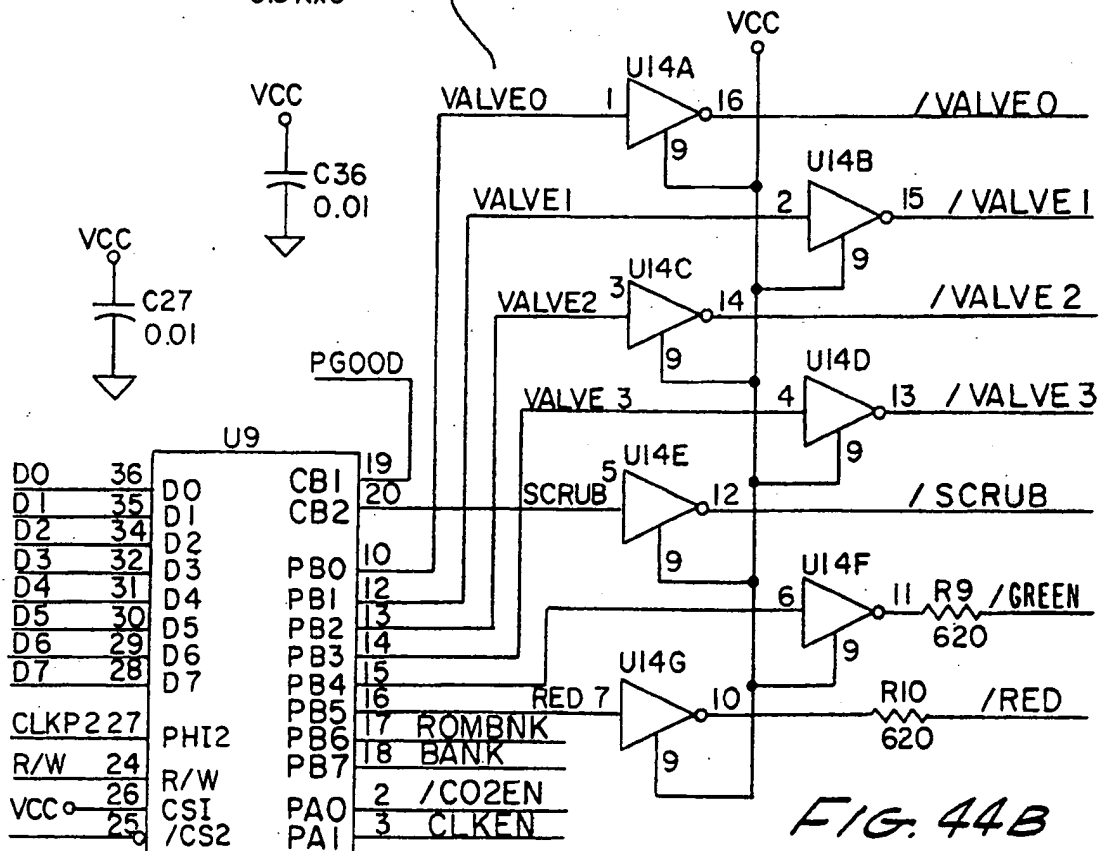
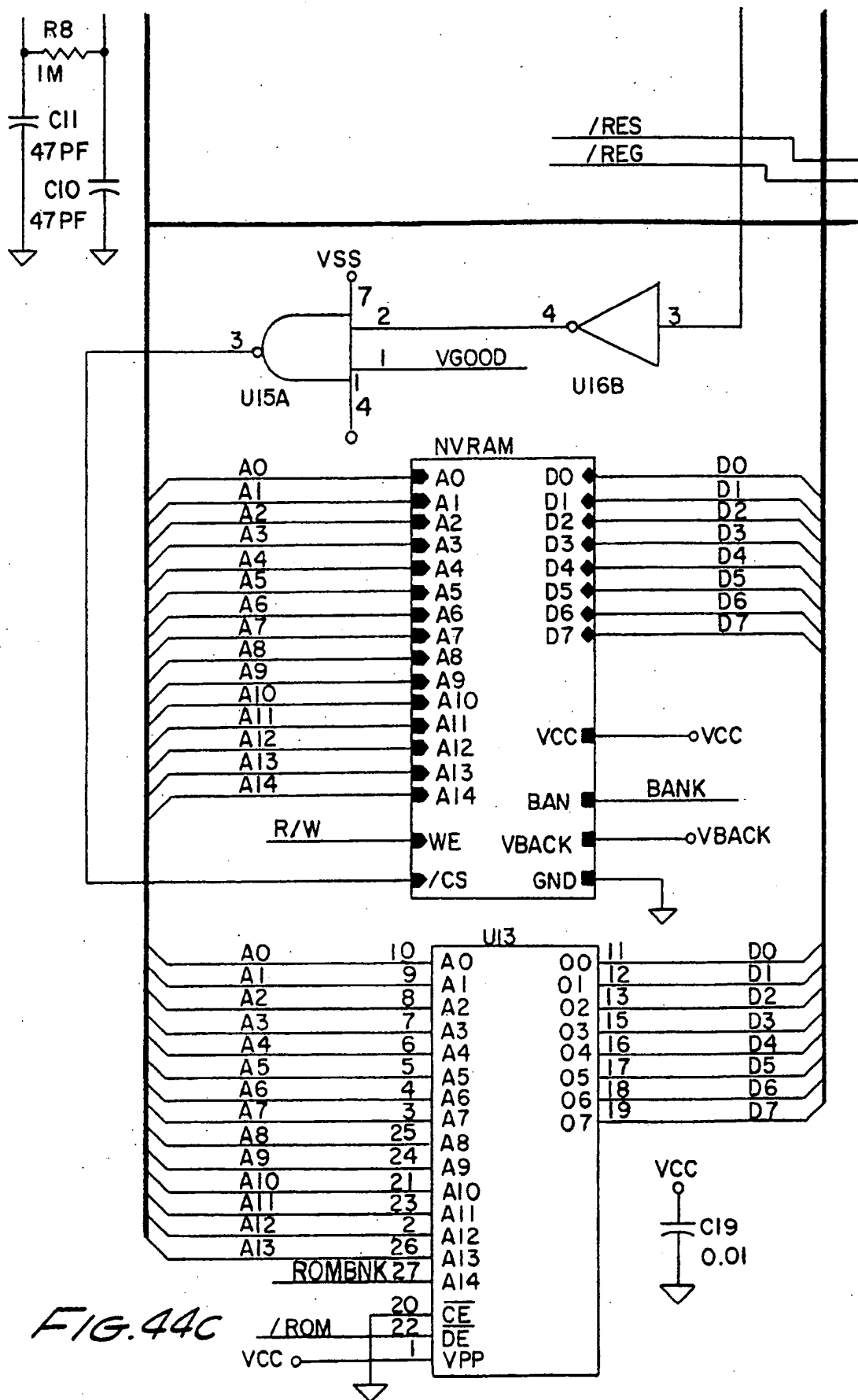
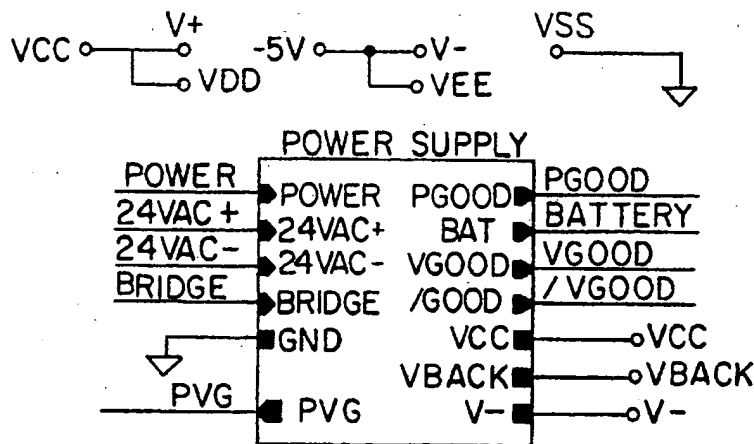
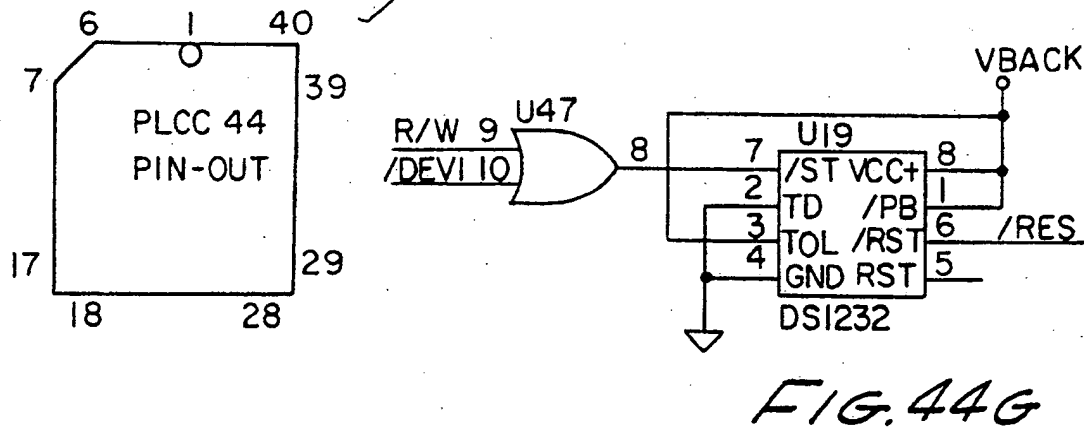
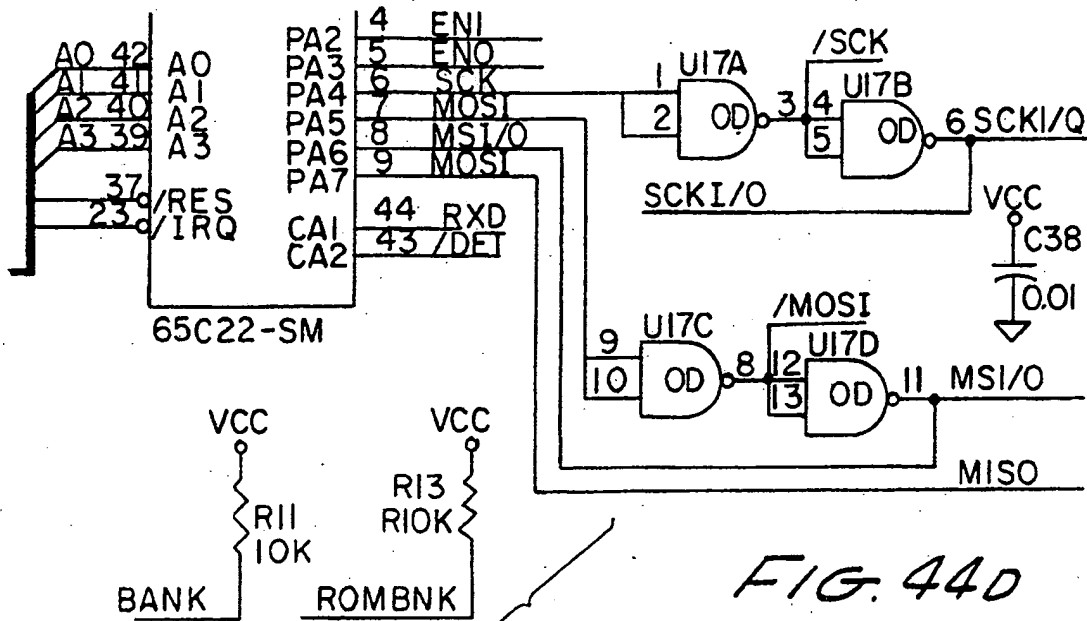


FIG. 44B





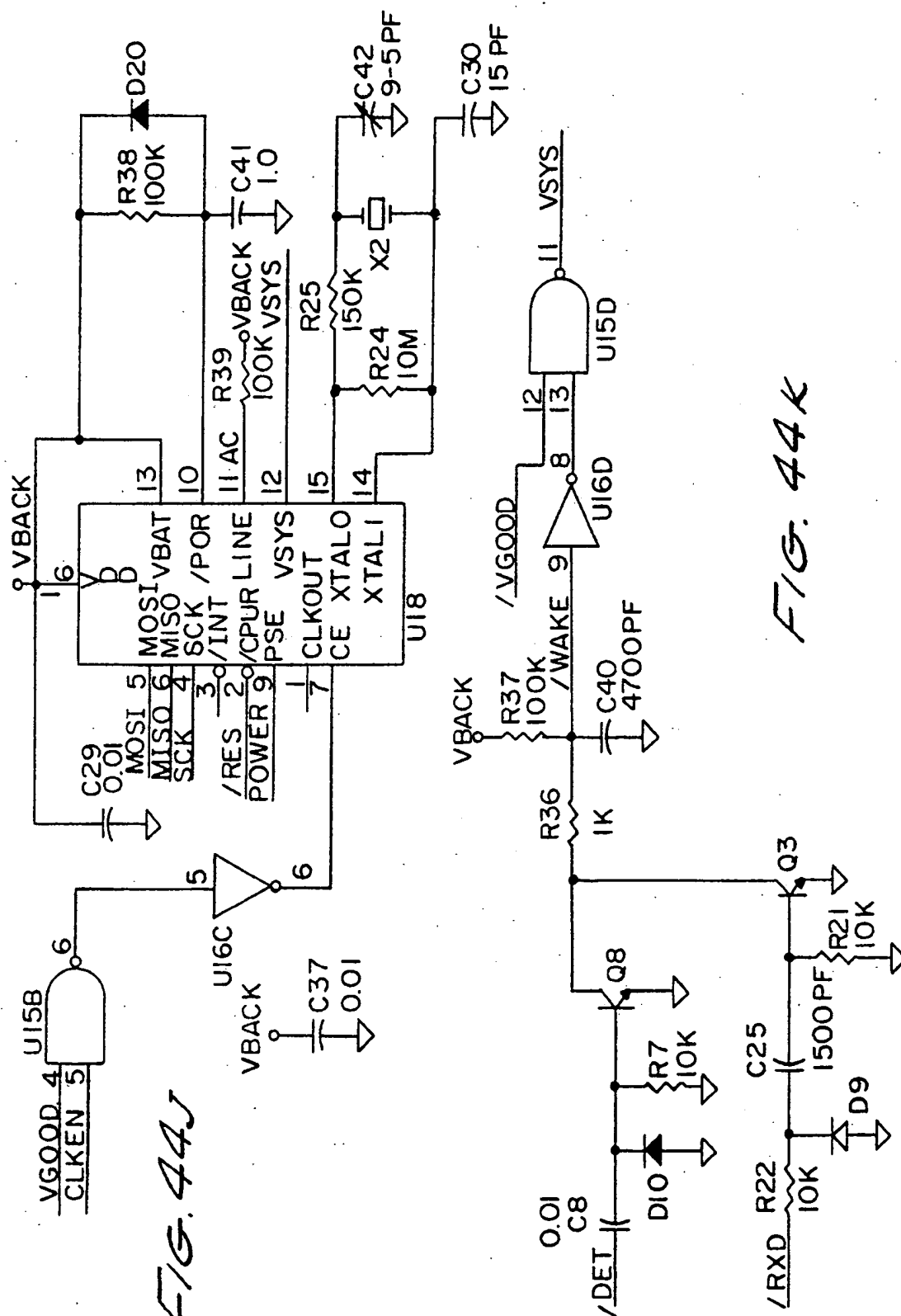


FIG. 44K

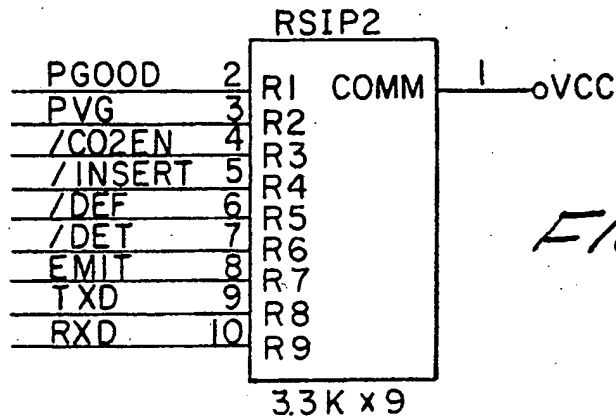


FIG. 44L

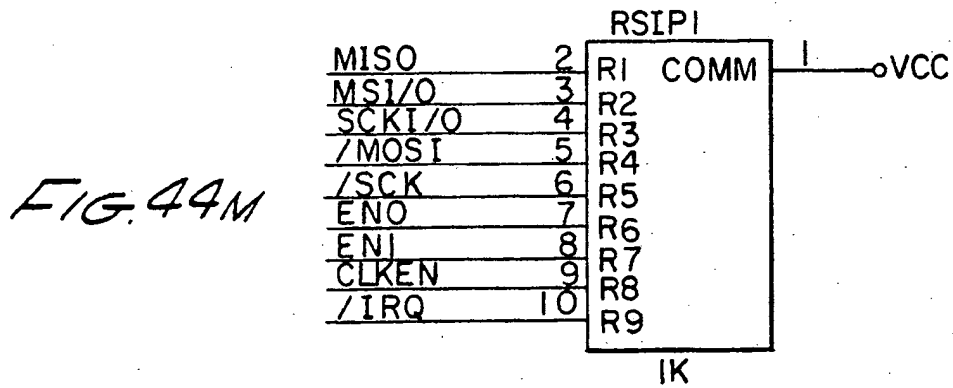
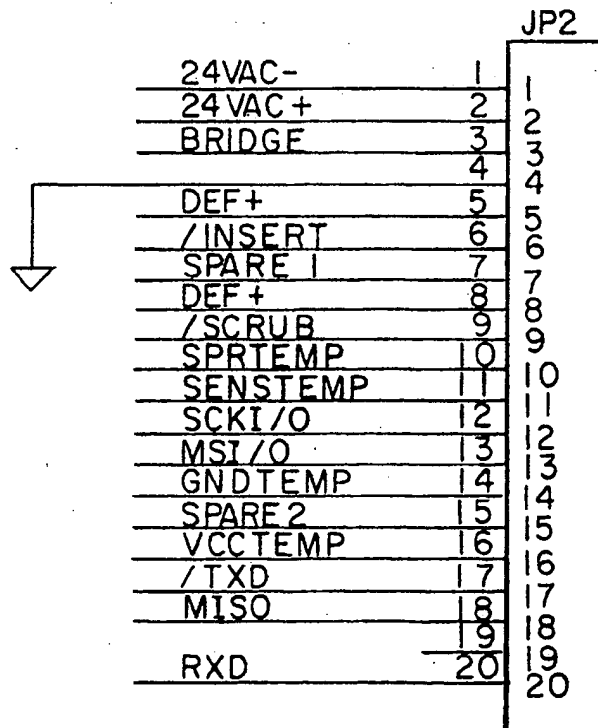
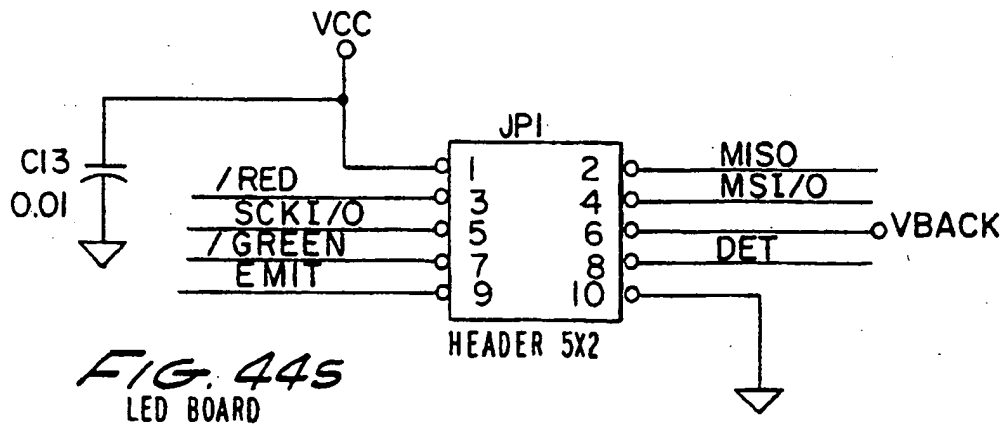
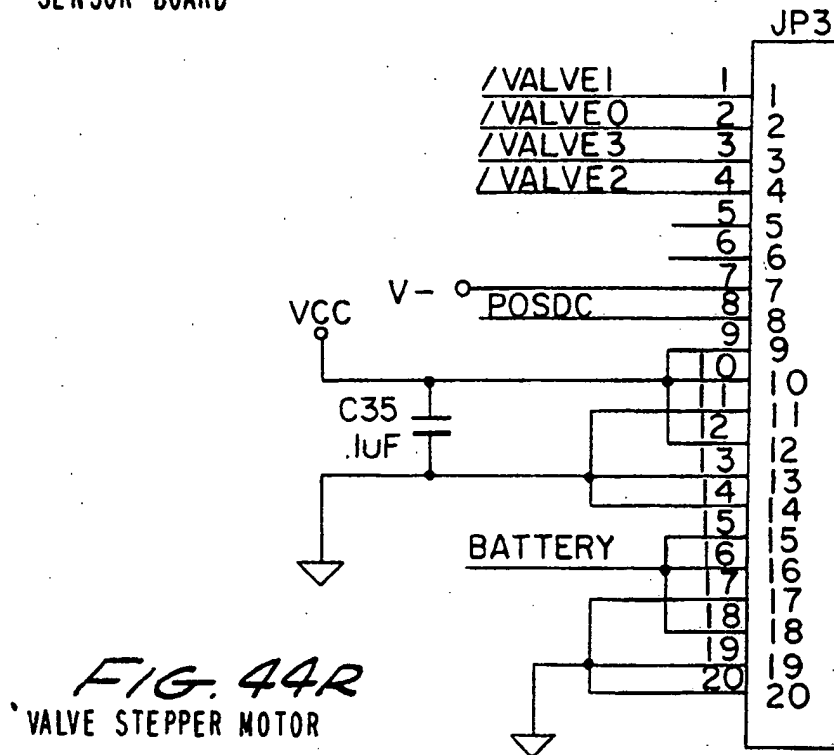
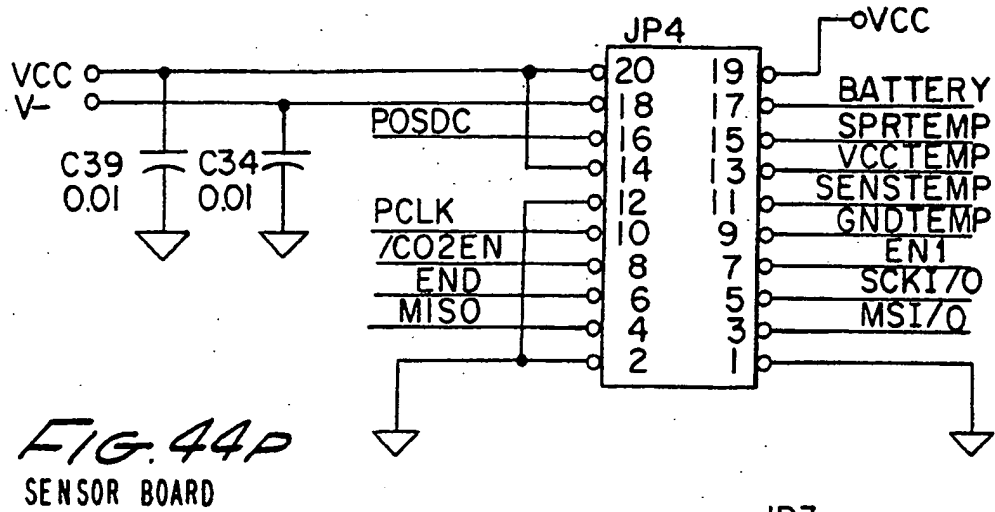
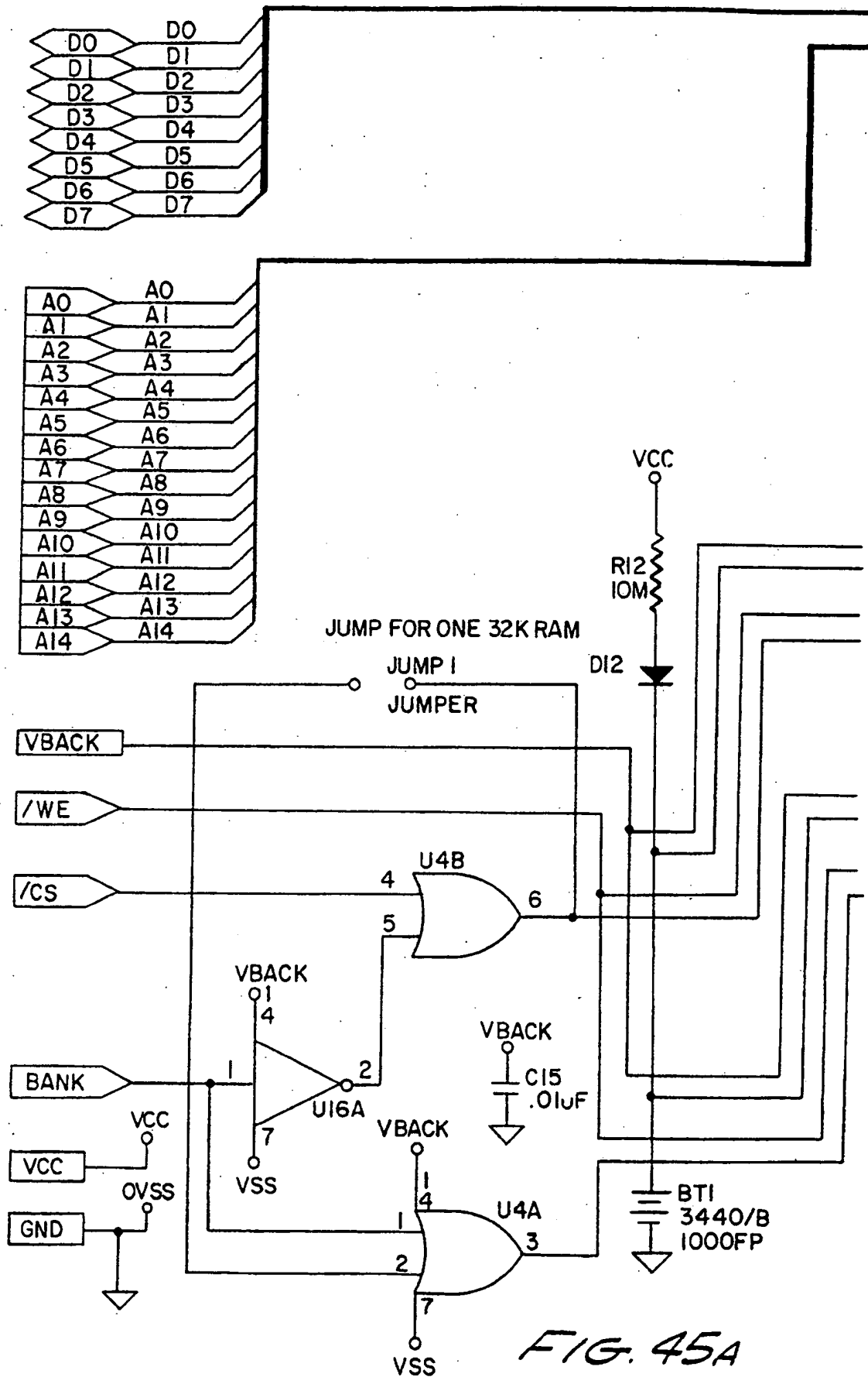


FIG. 44M

FIG. 44N
EXTERNAL WORLD





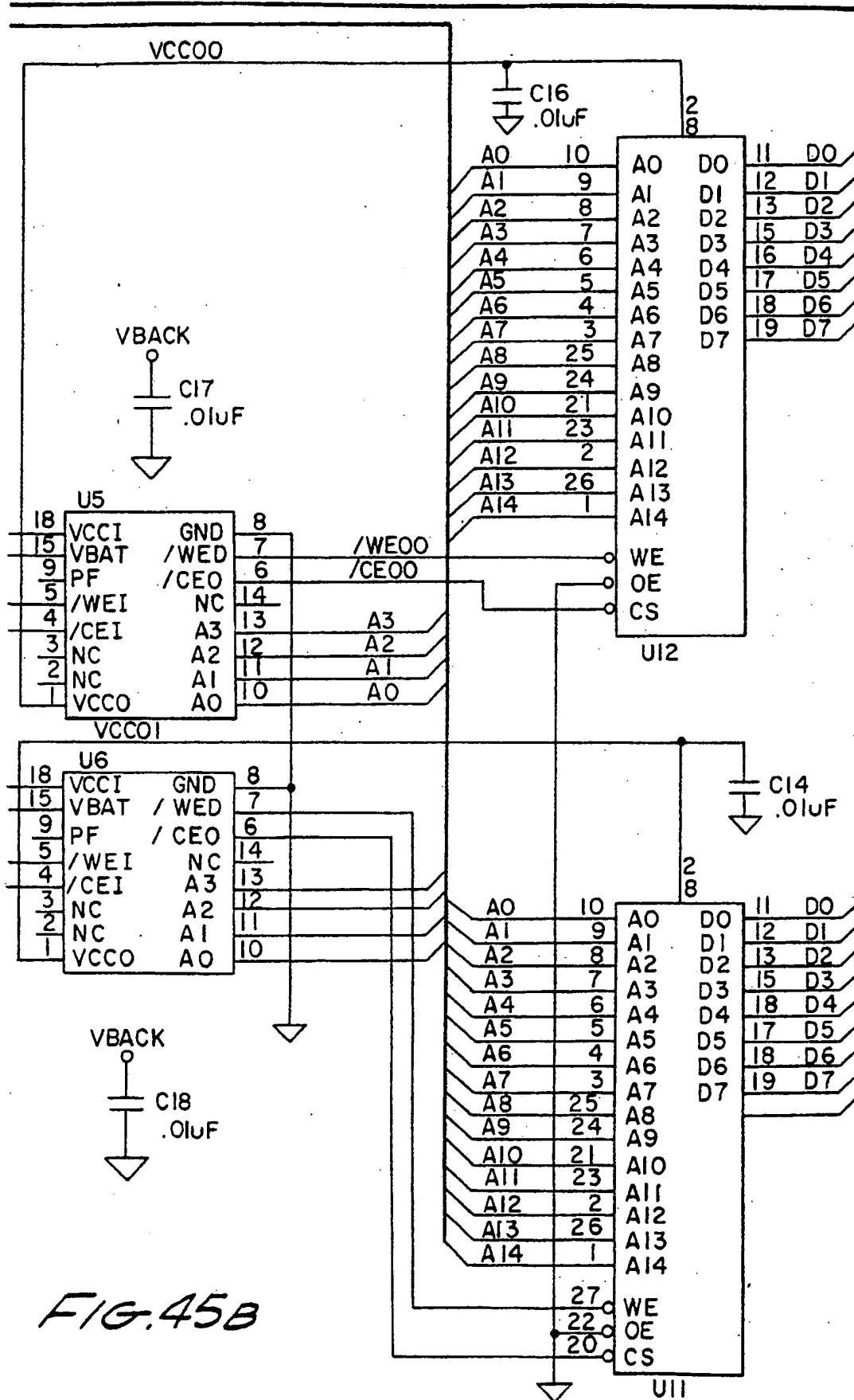


FIG.45B

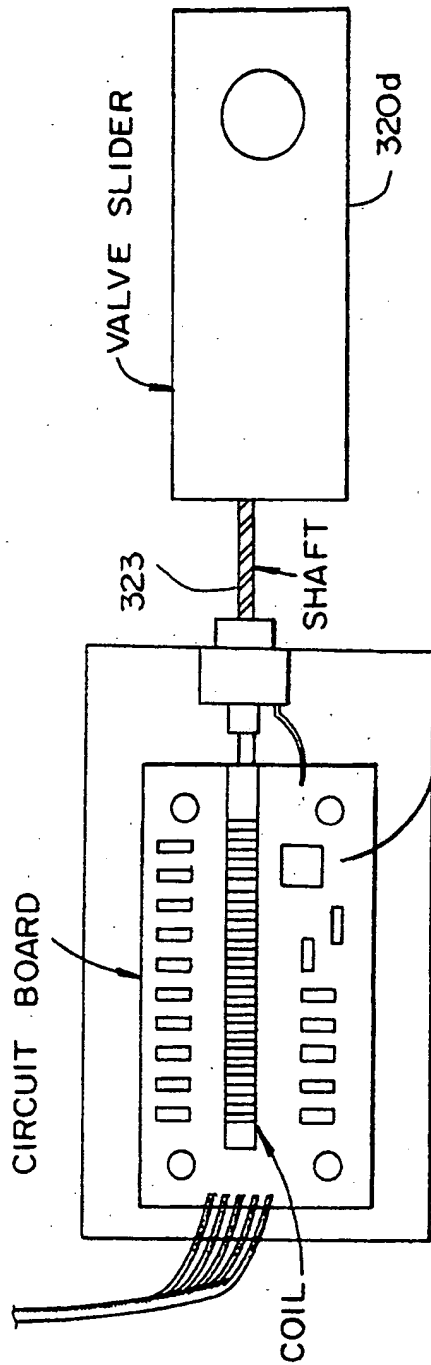


FIG. 46A

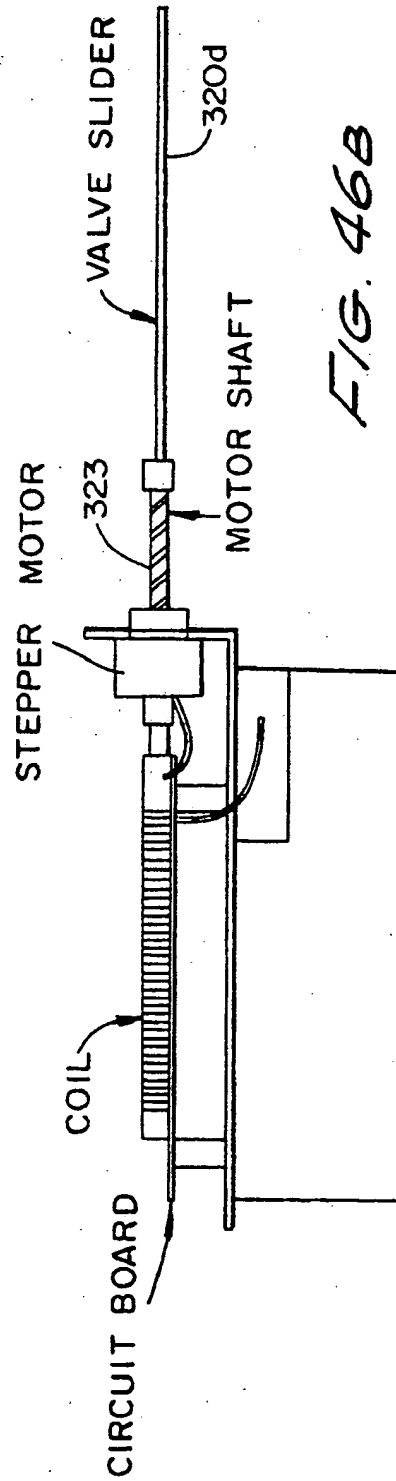


FIG. 46B

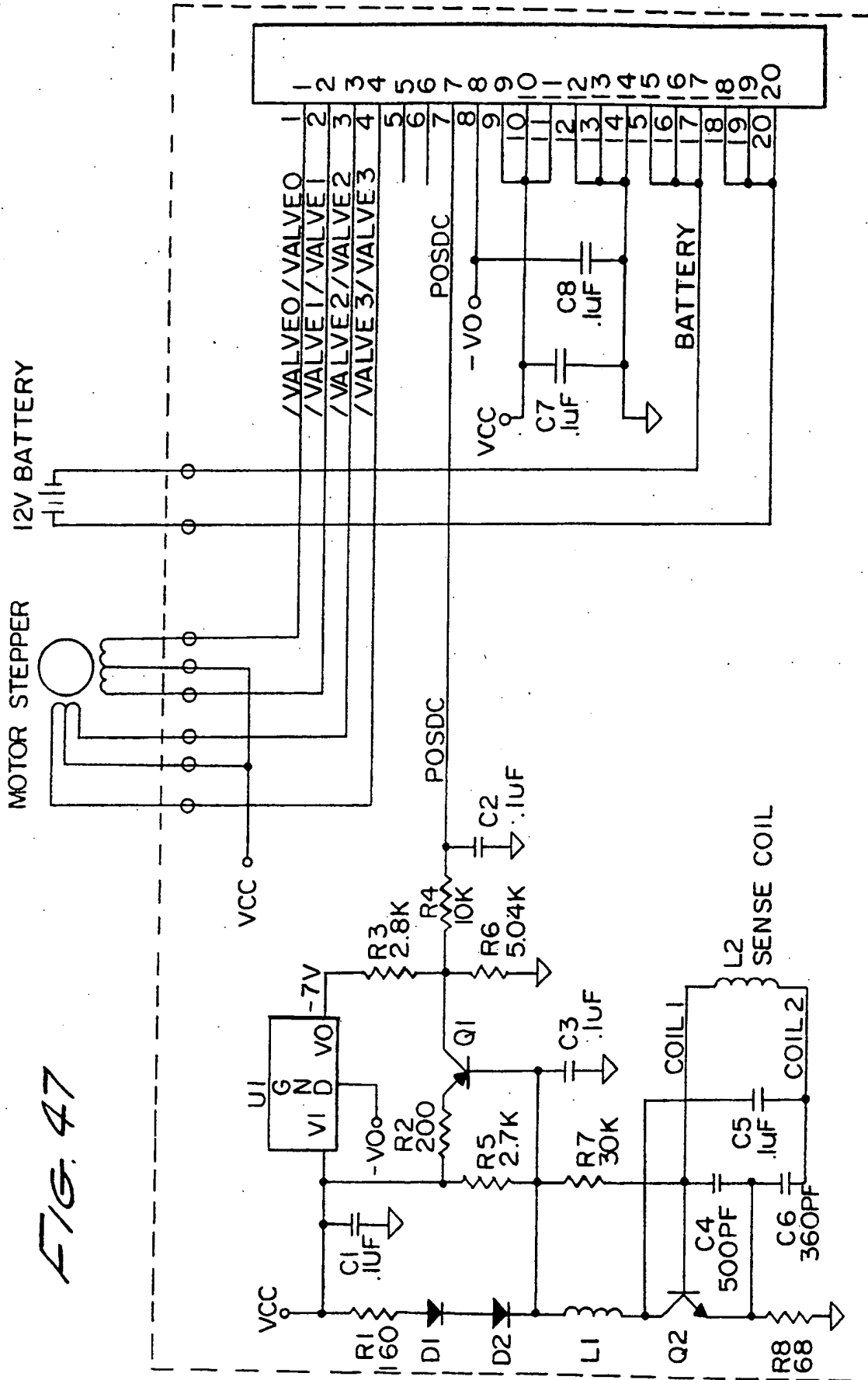


FIG. 48A

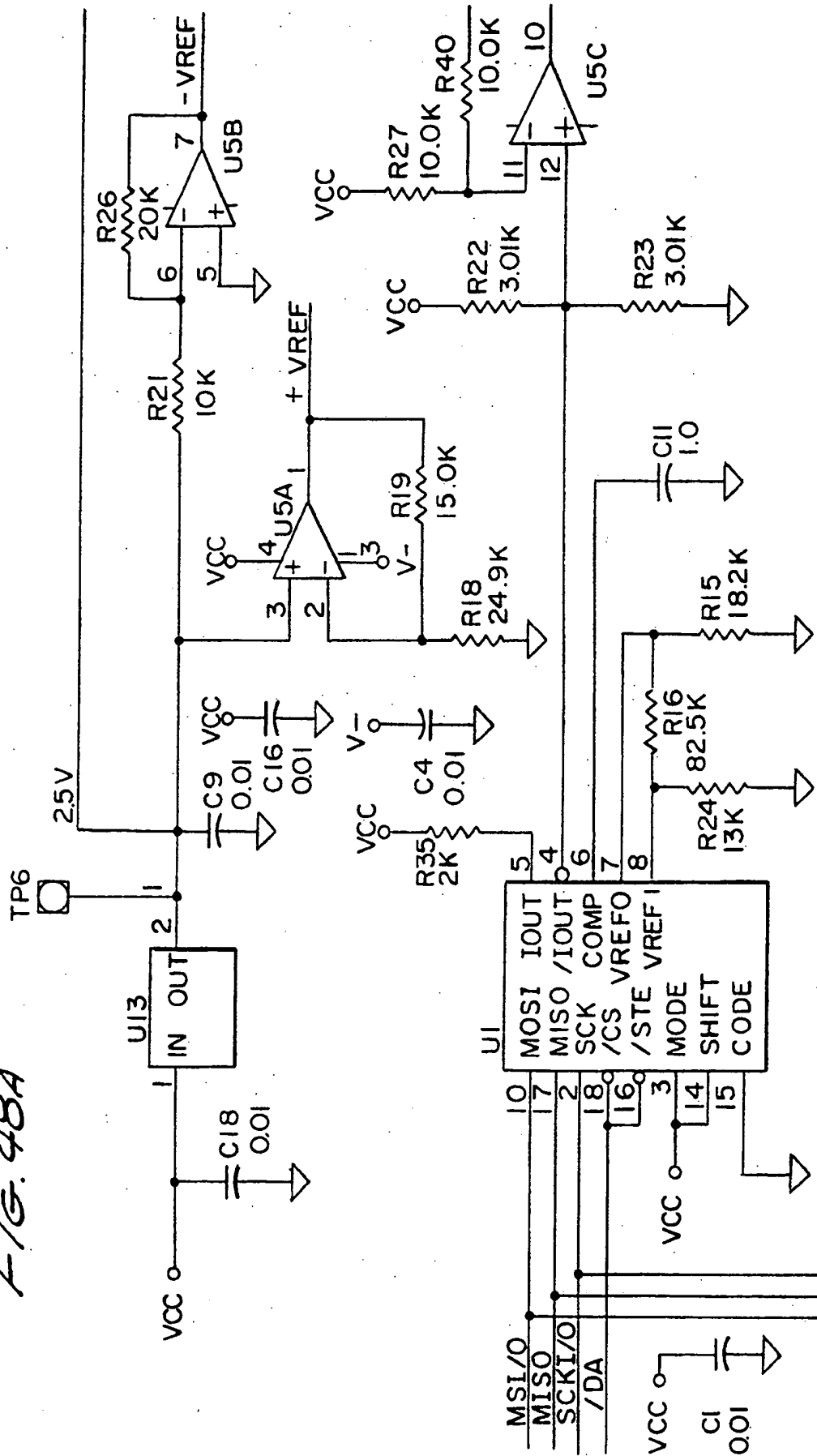
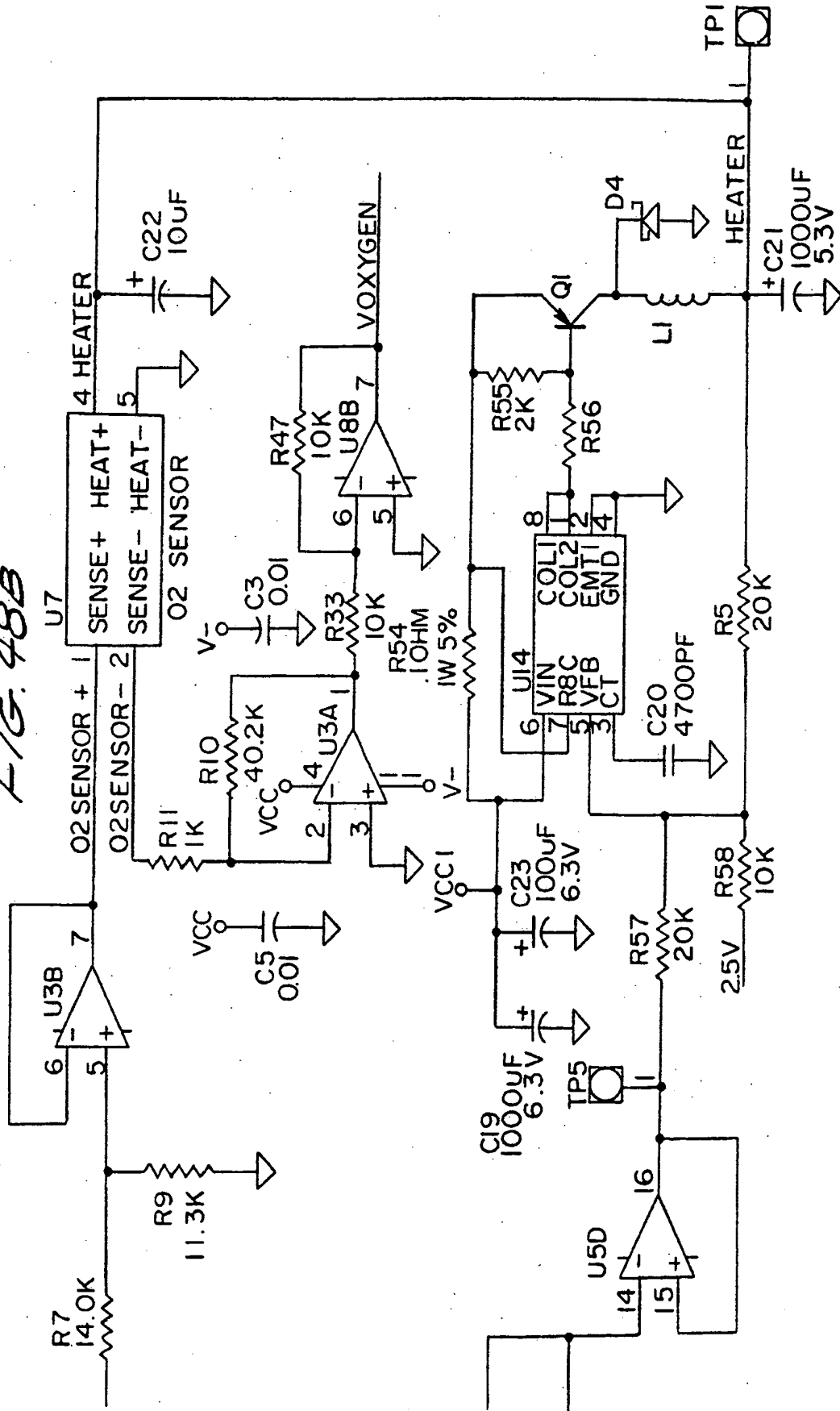


FIG. 48B



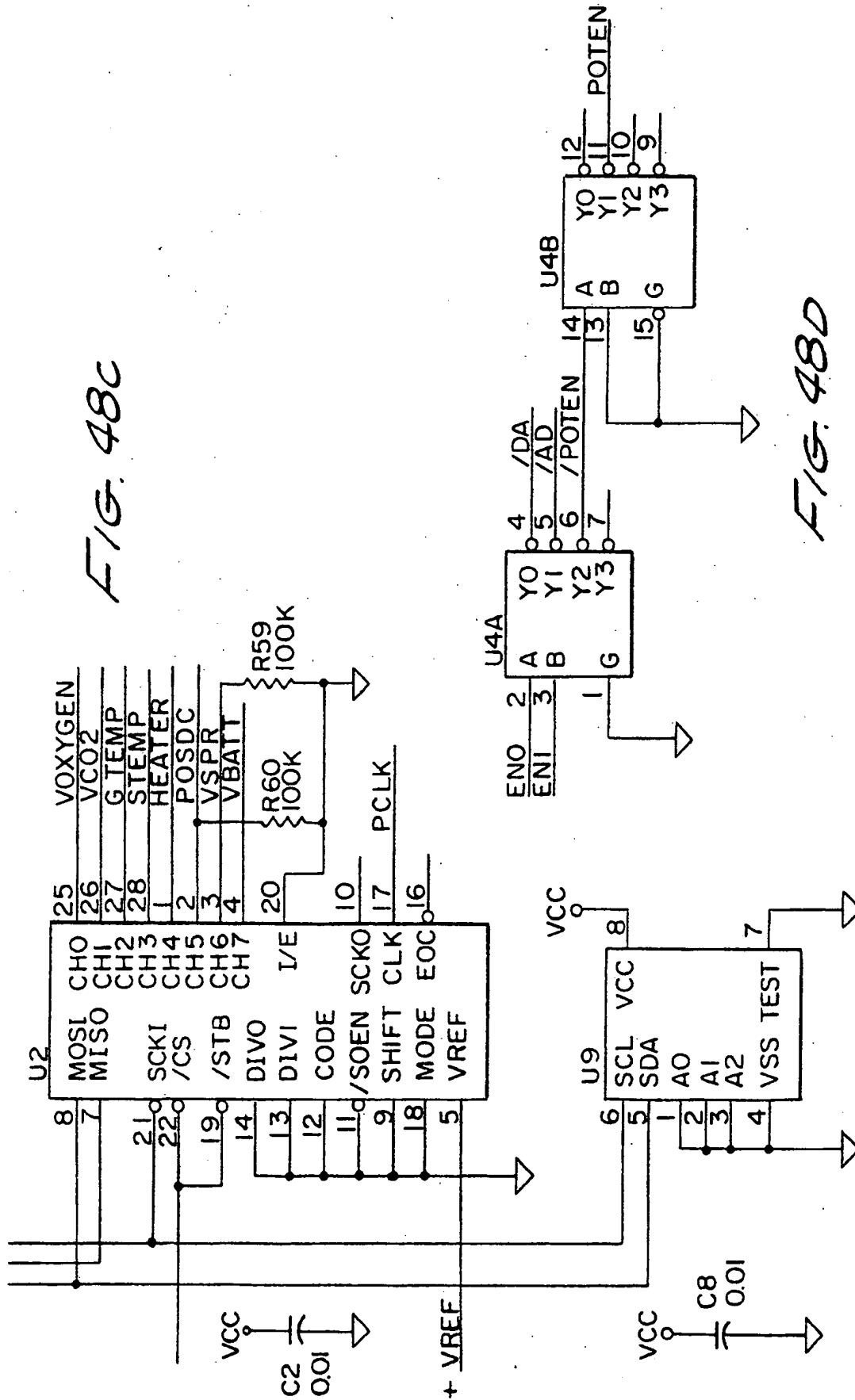
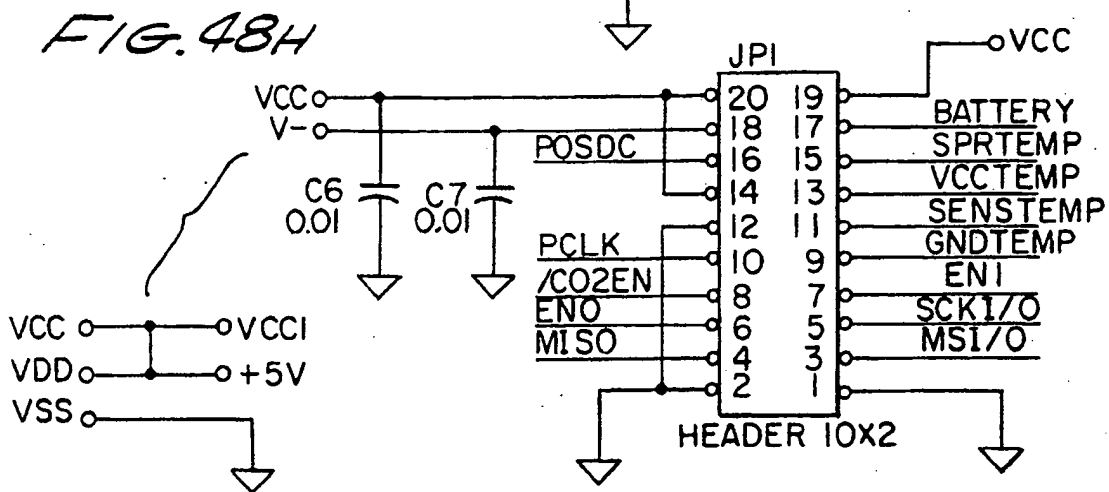
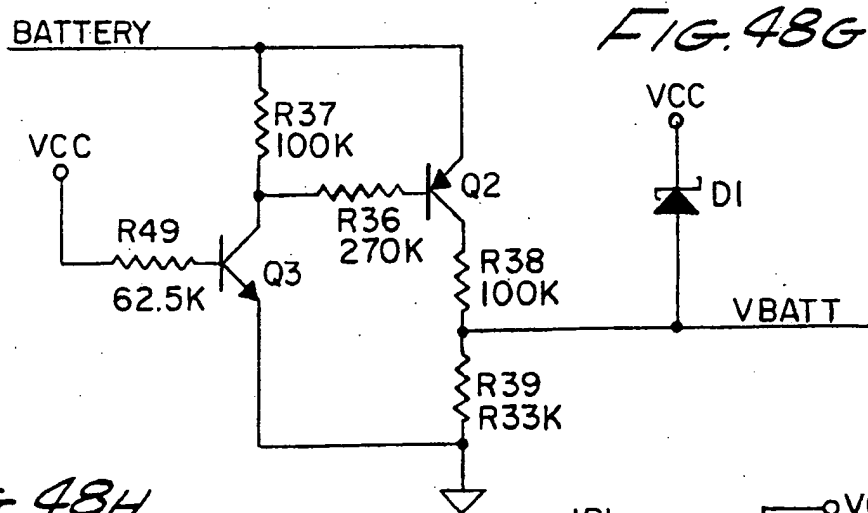
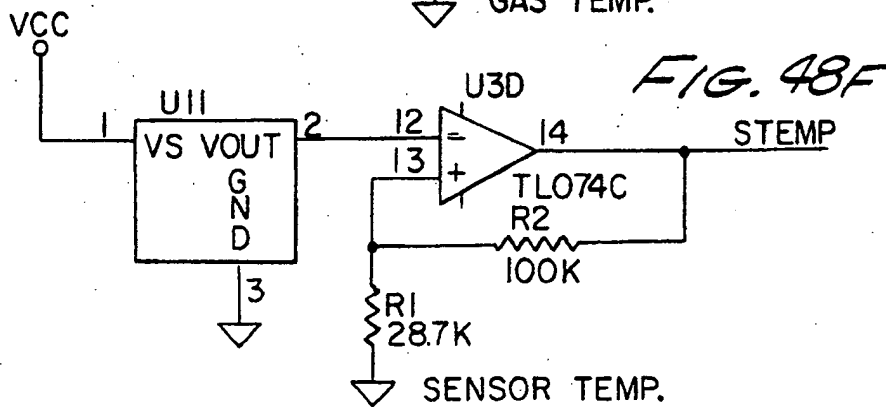
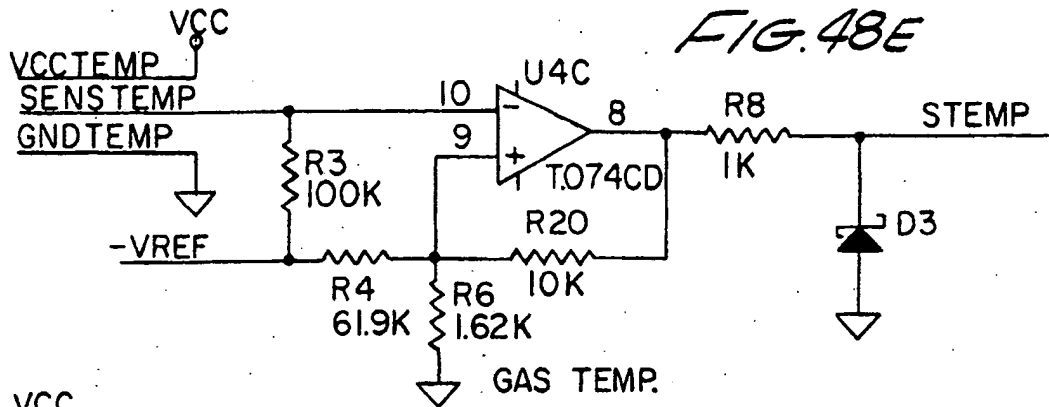
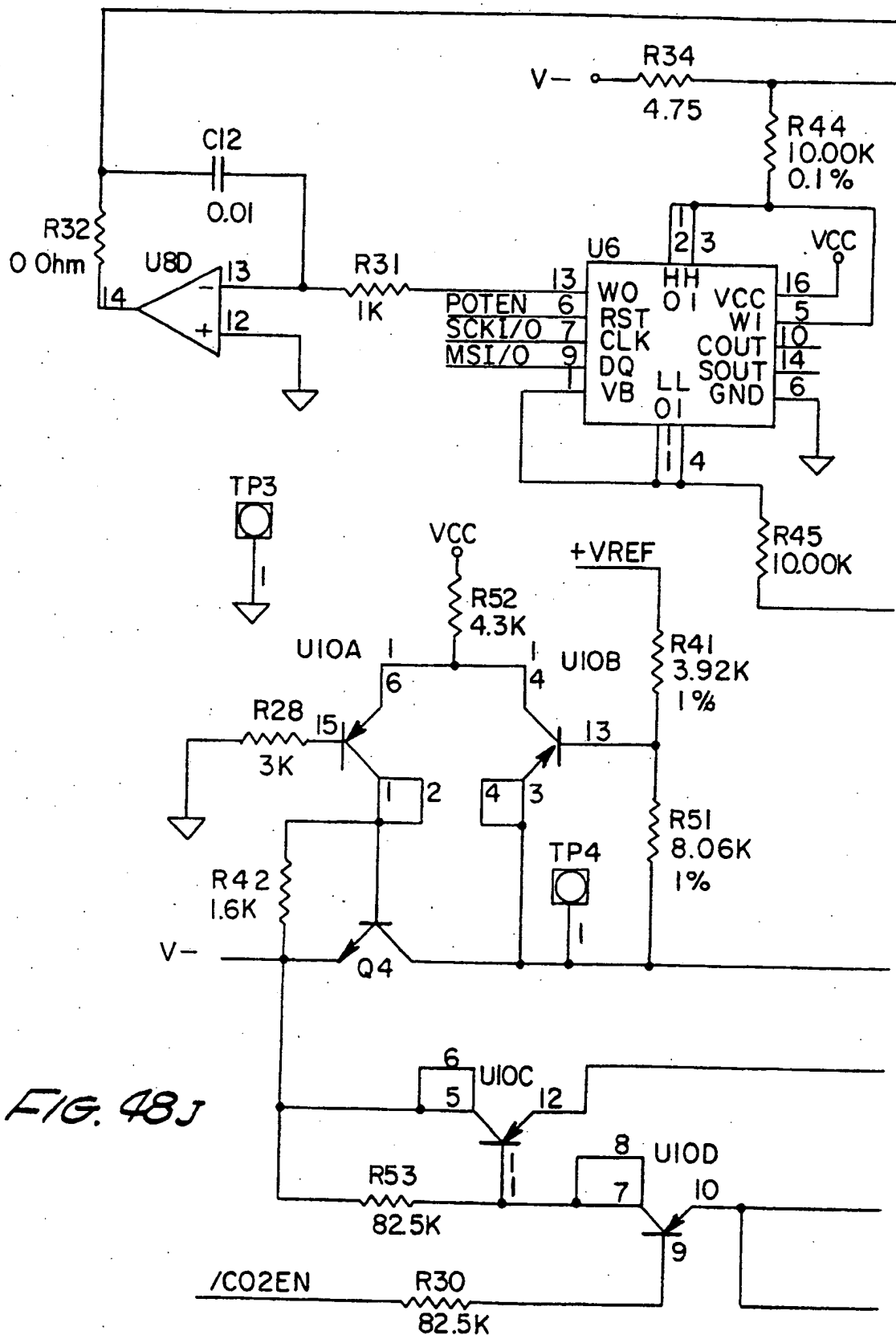


FIG. 48D





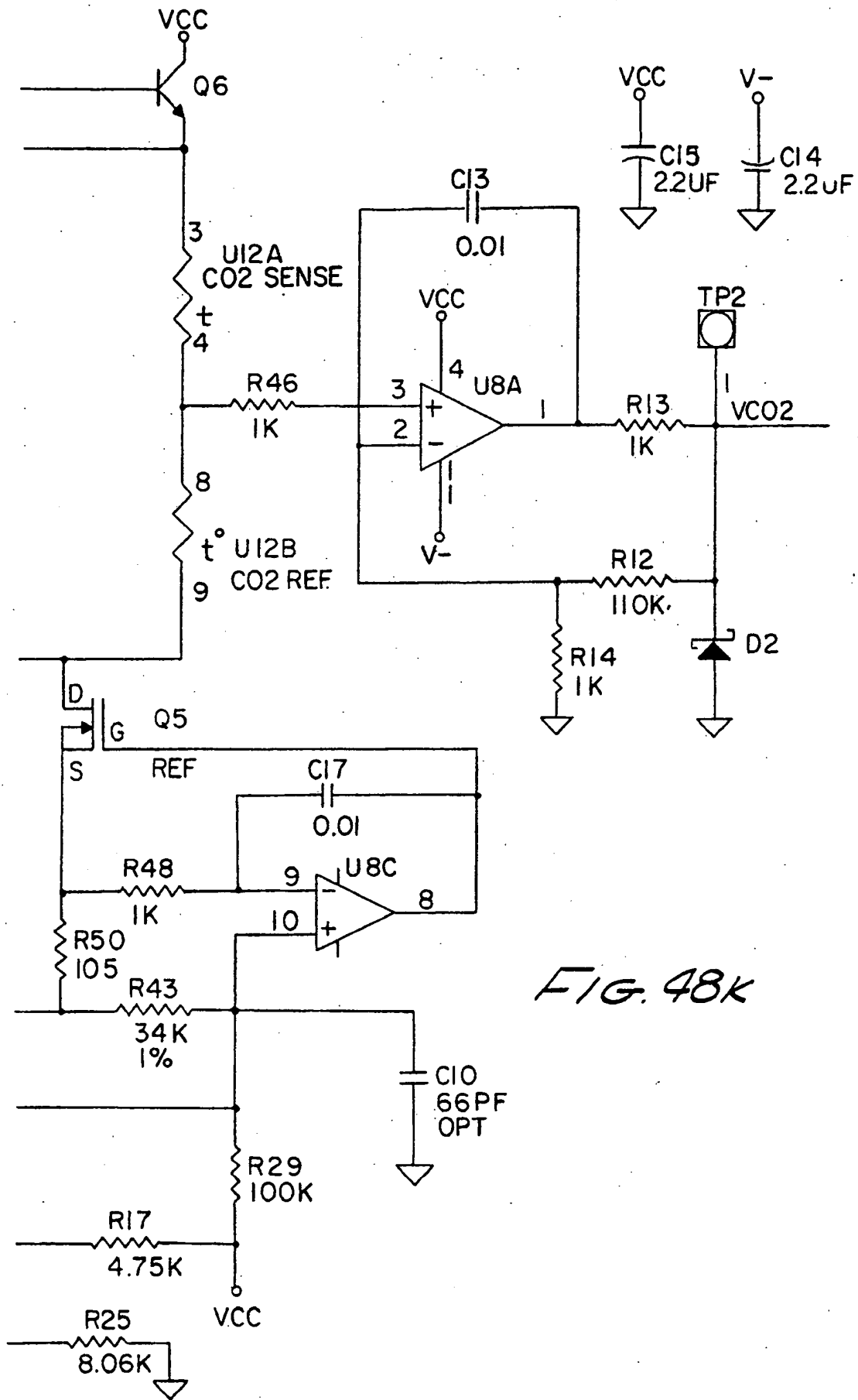


FIG. 48K

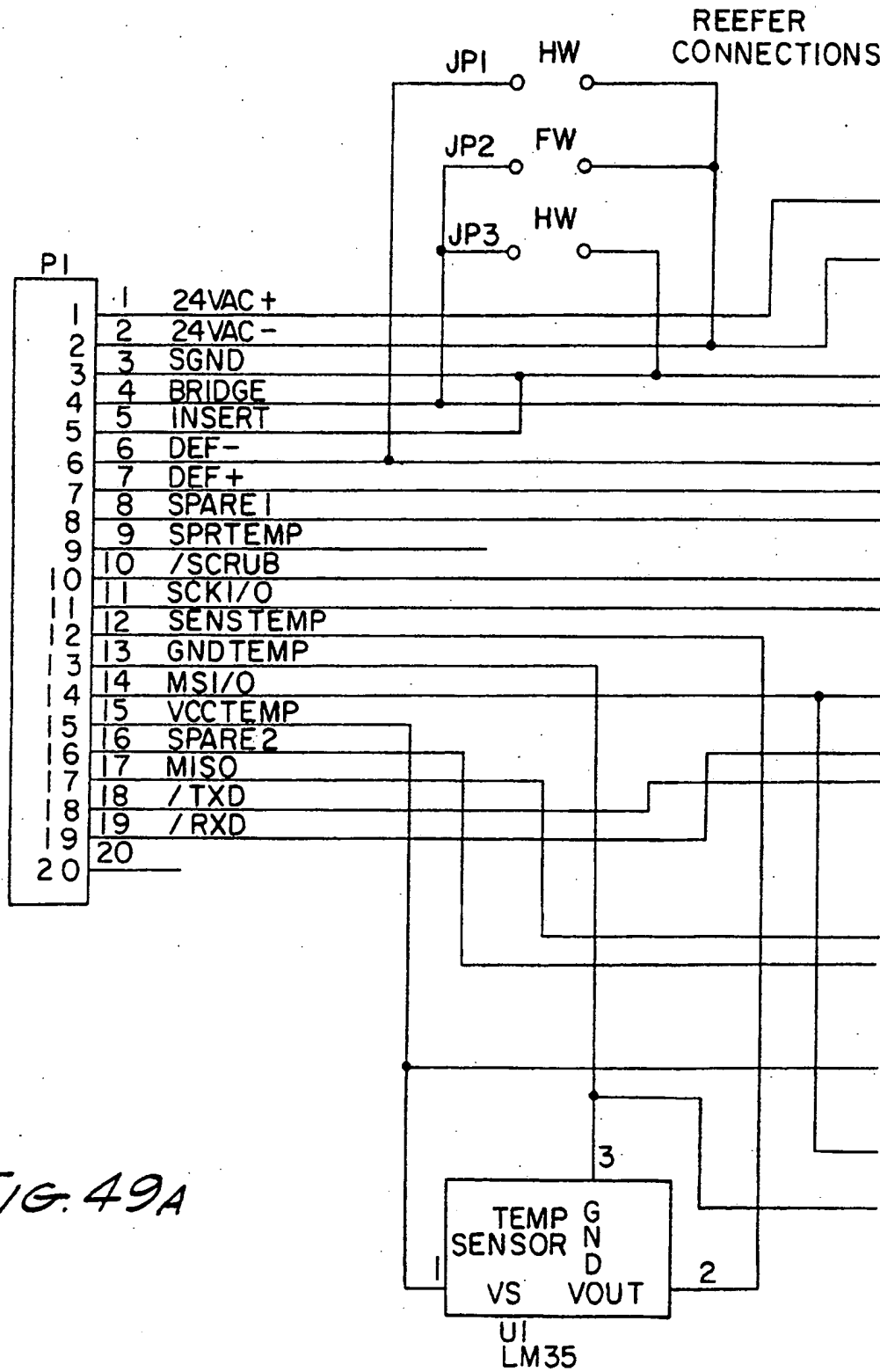


FIG. 49A

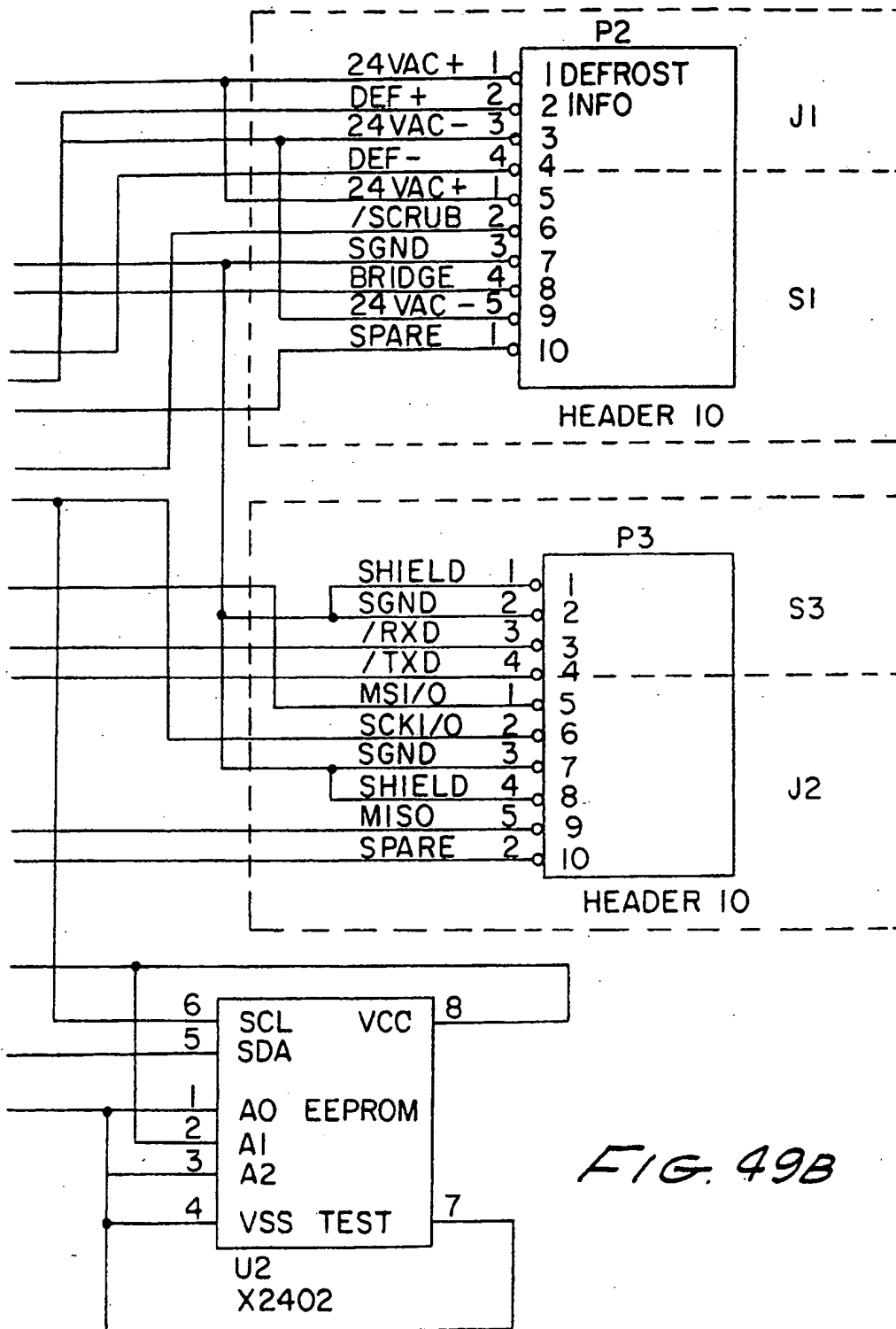


FIG. 49B

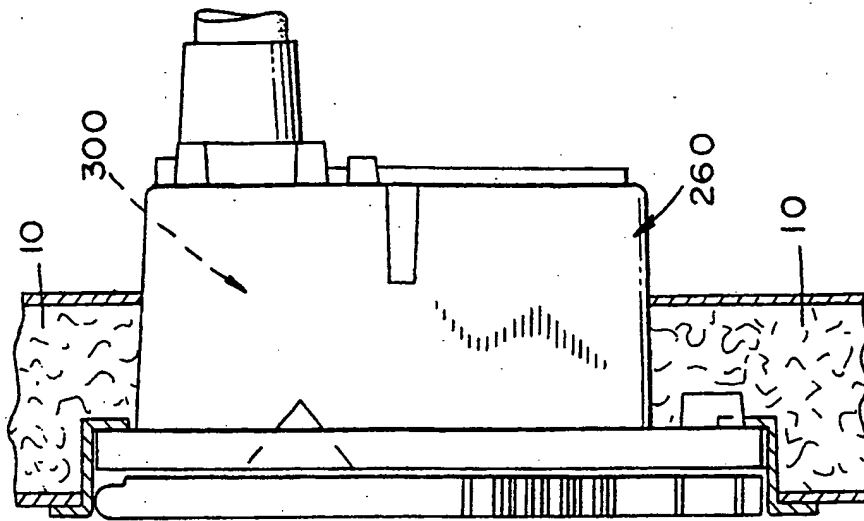


FIG. 53

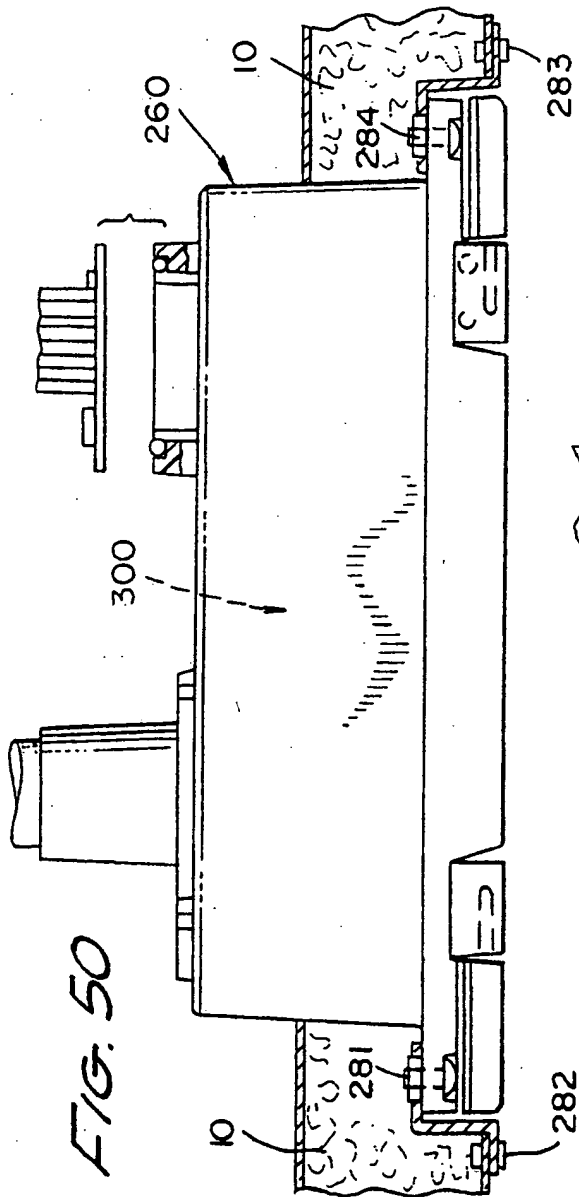


FIG. 50

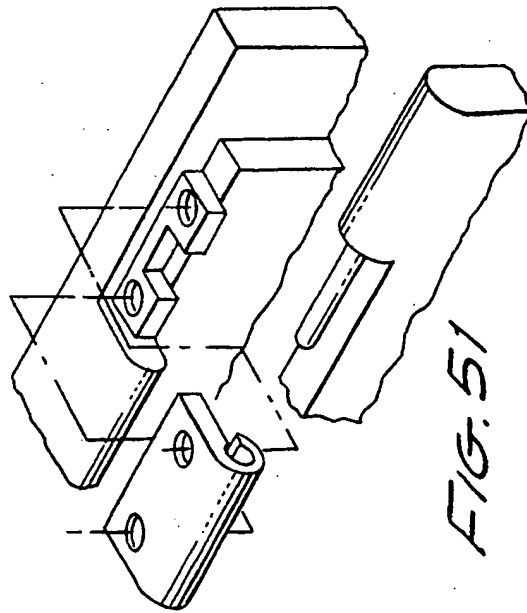


FIG. 51

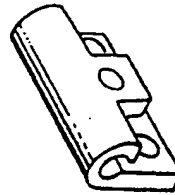
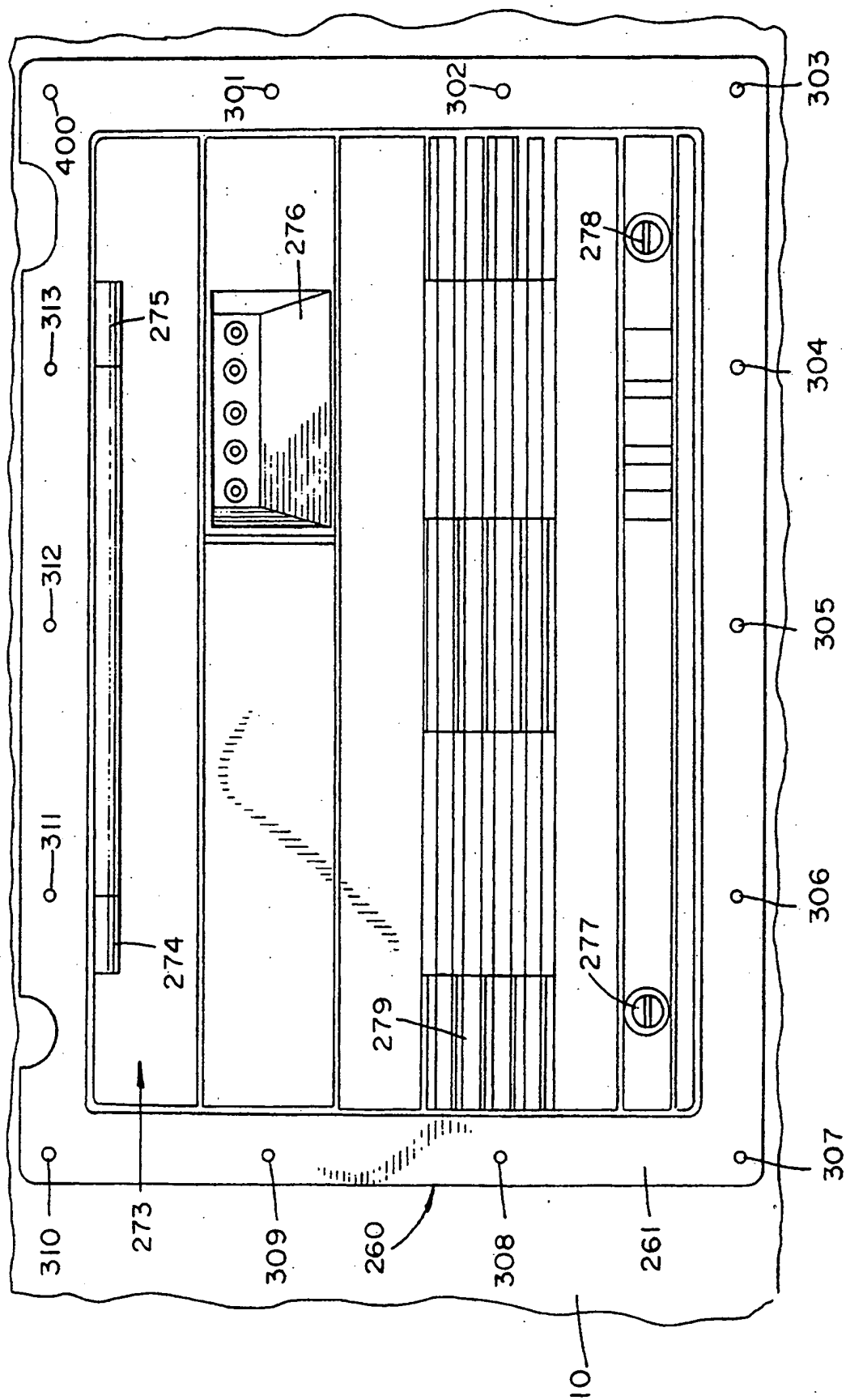


FIG. 52



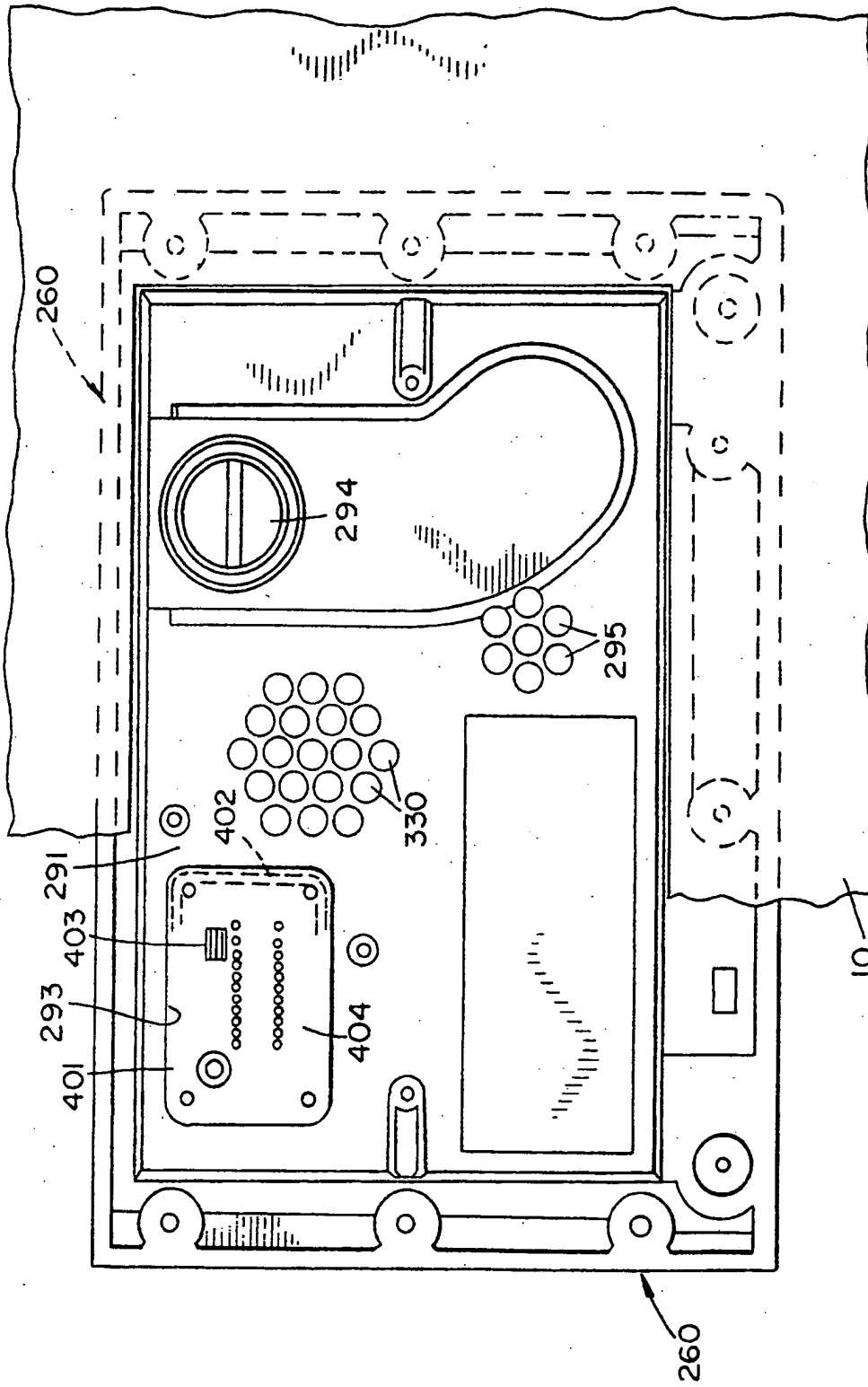
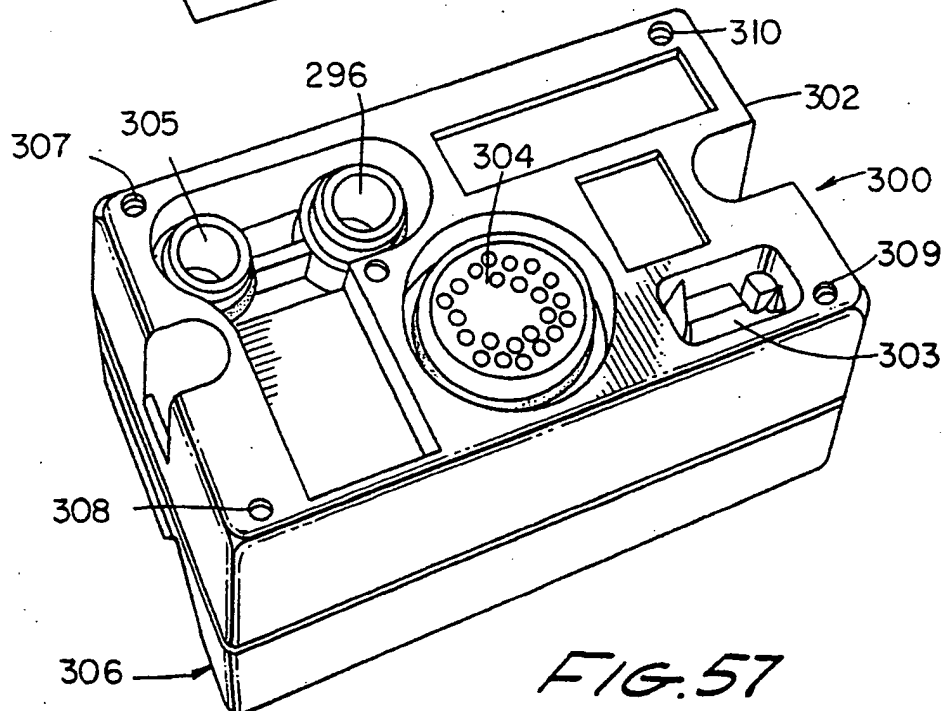
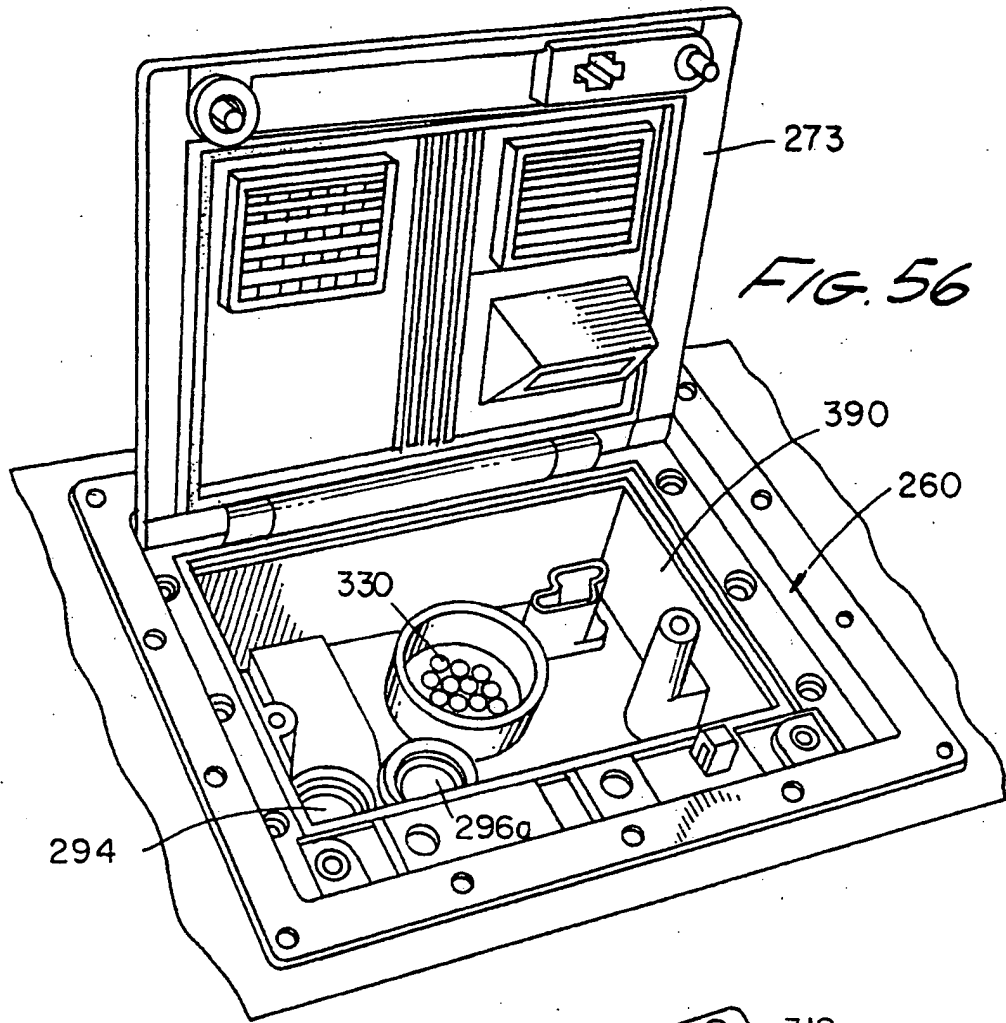
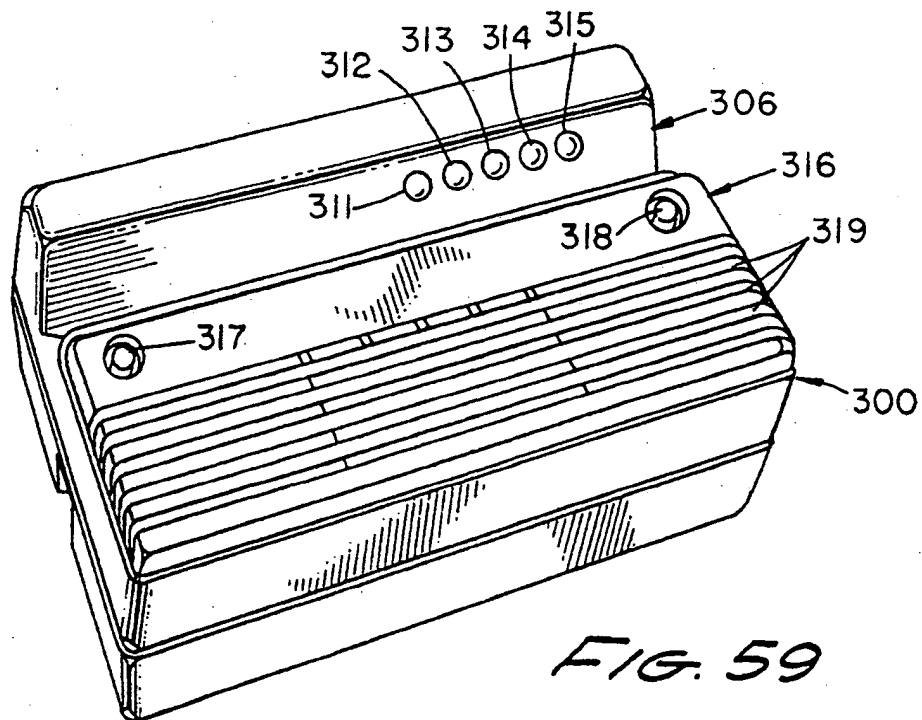
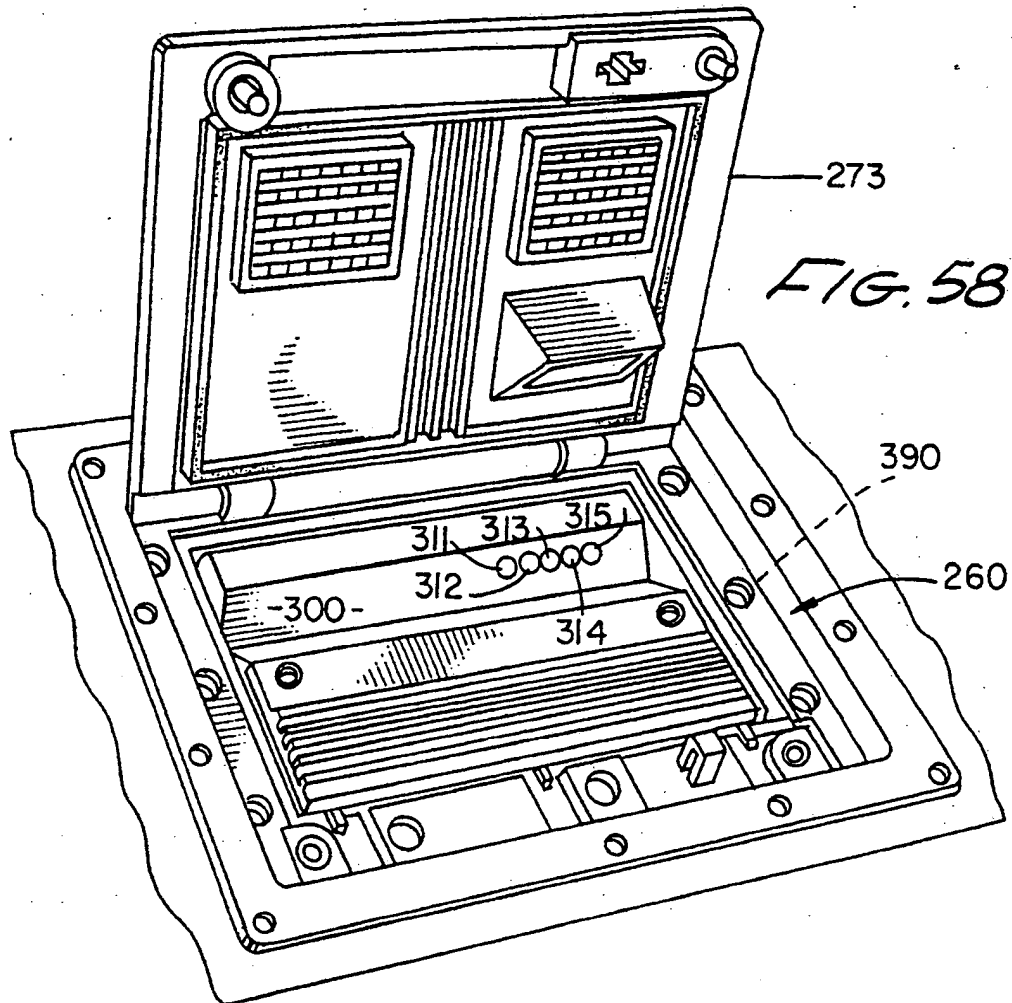


FIG. 55





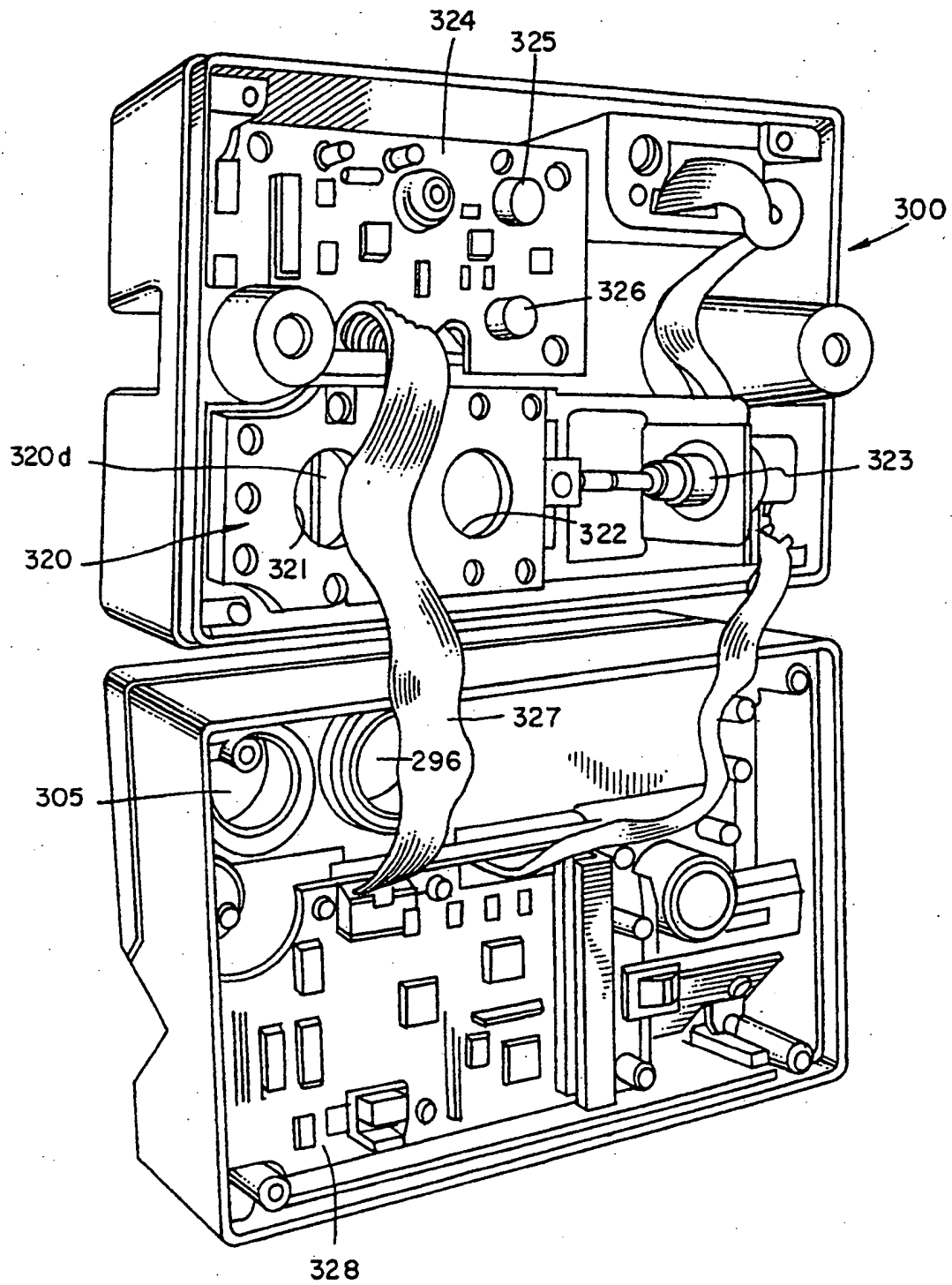


FIG. 60

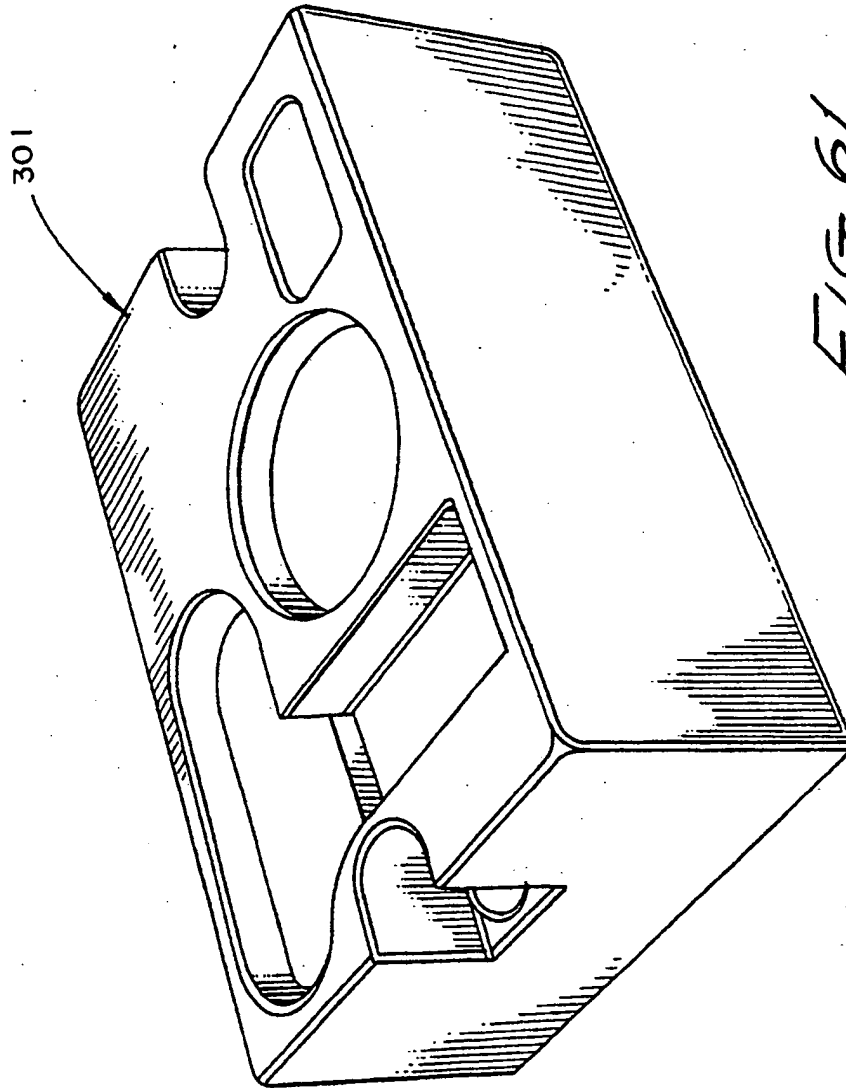


FIG. 61

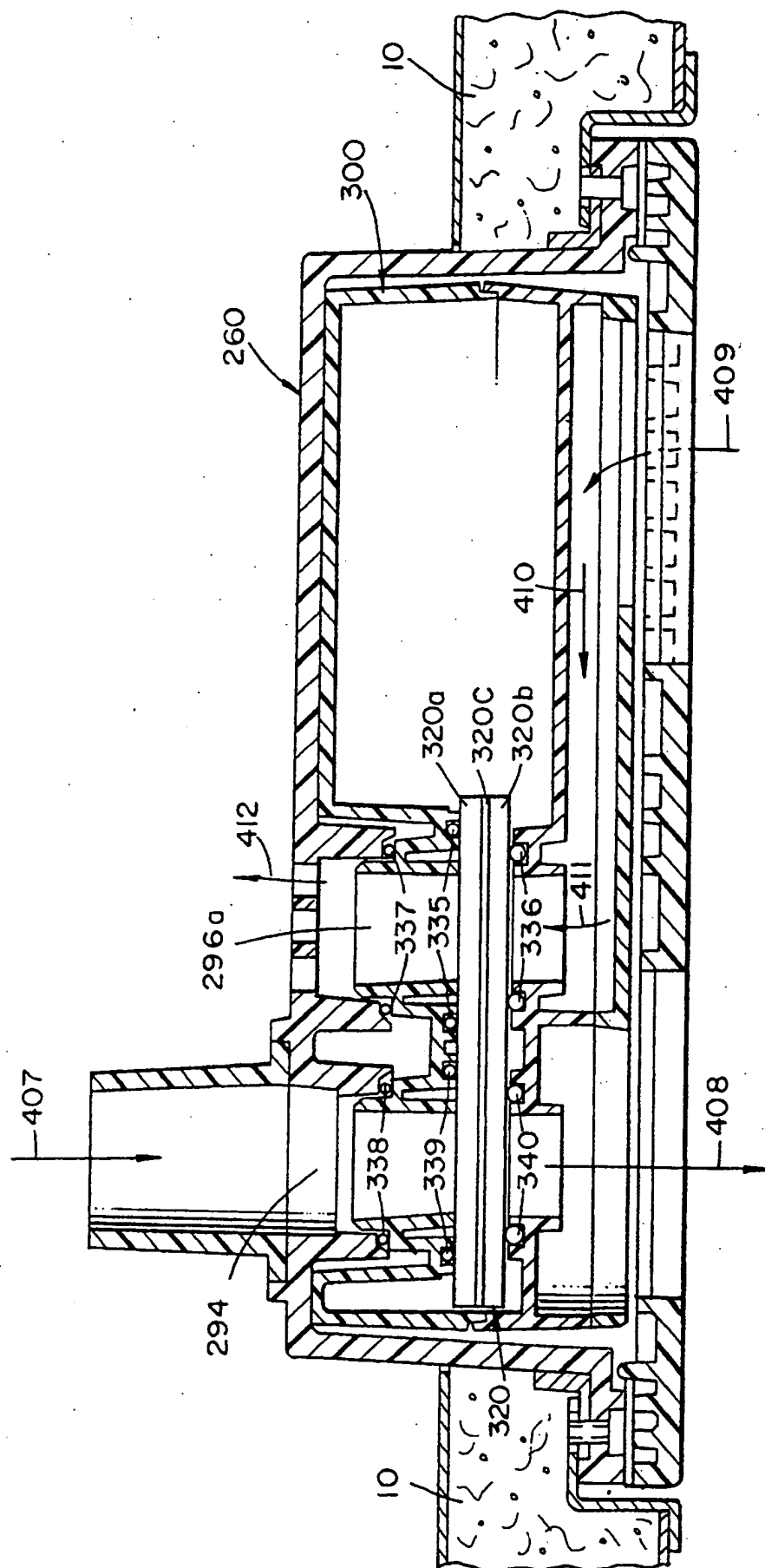


FIG. 62

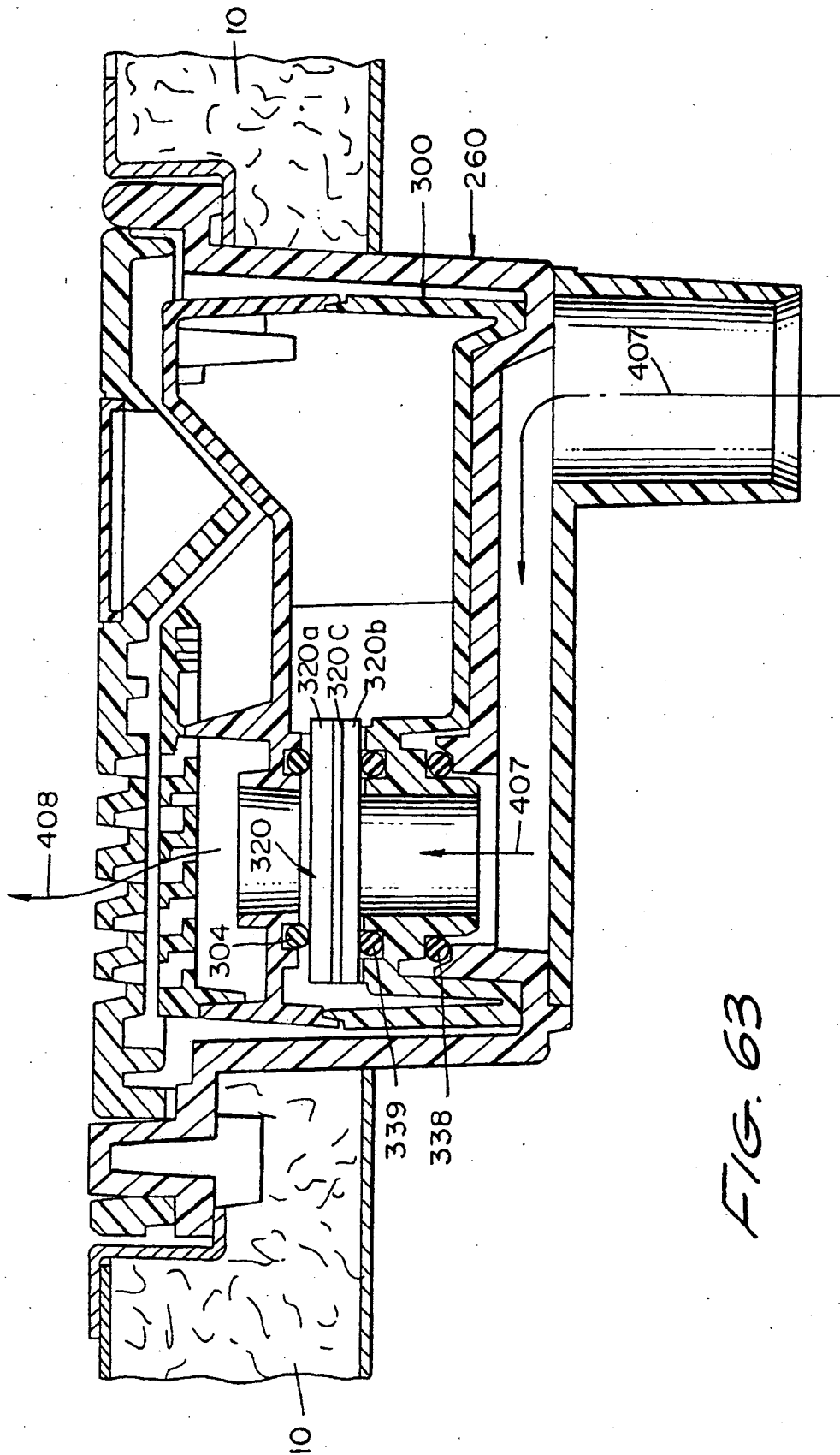


FIG. 63

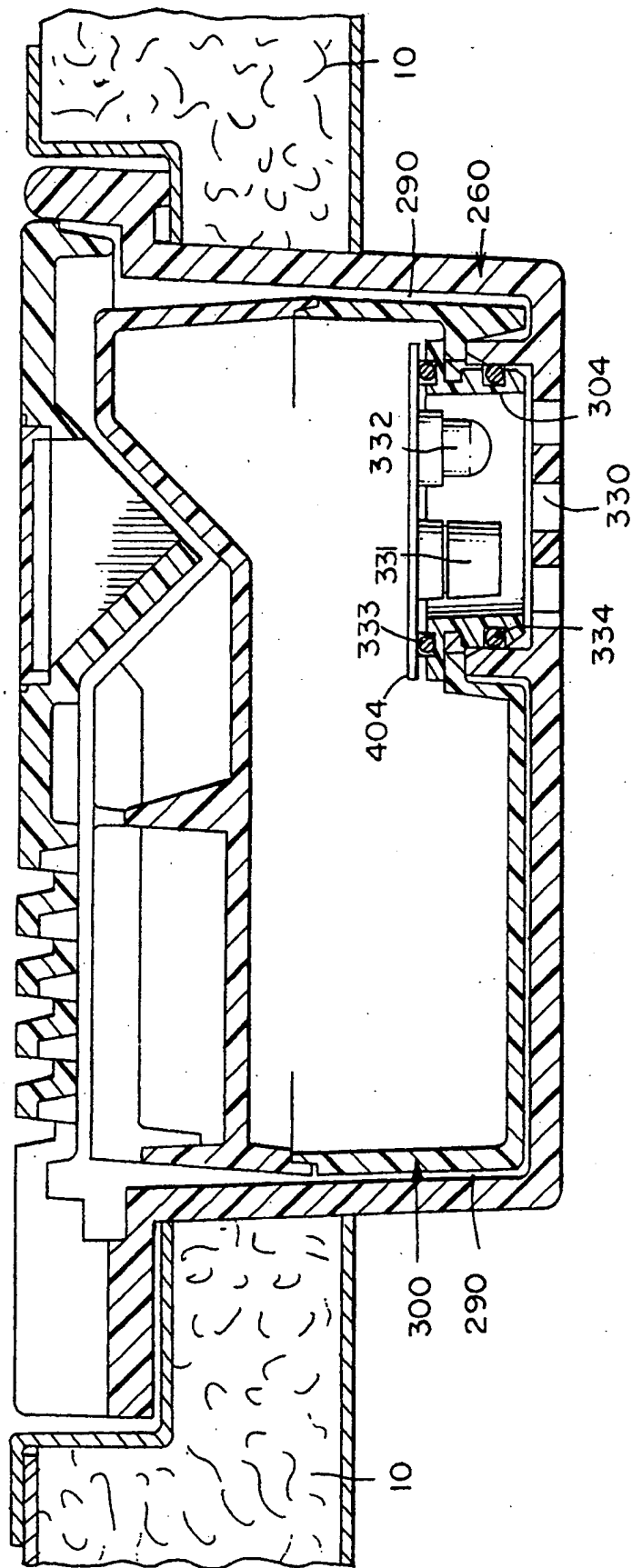


FIG. 64

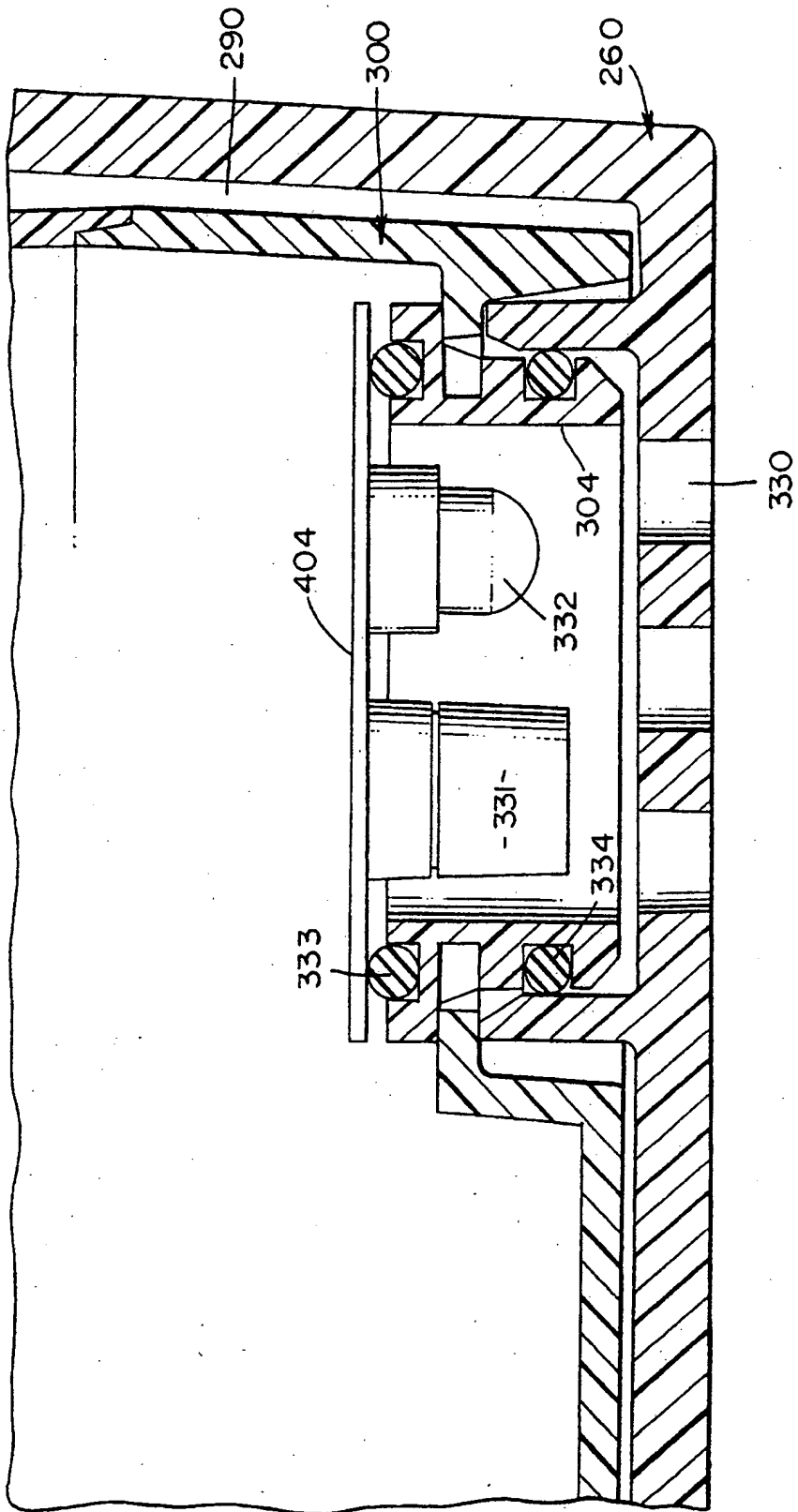


FIG. 65